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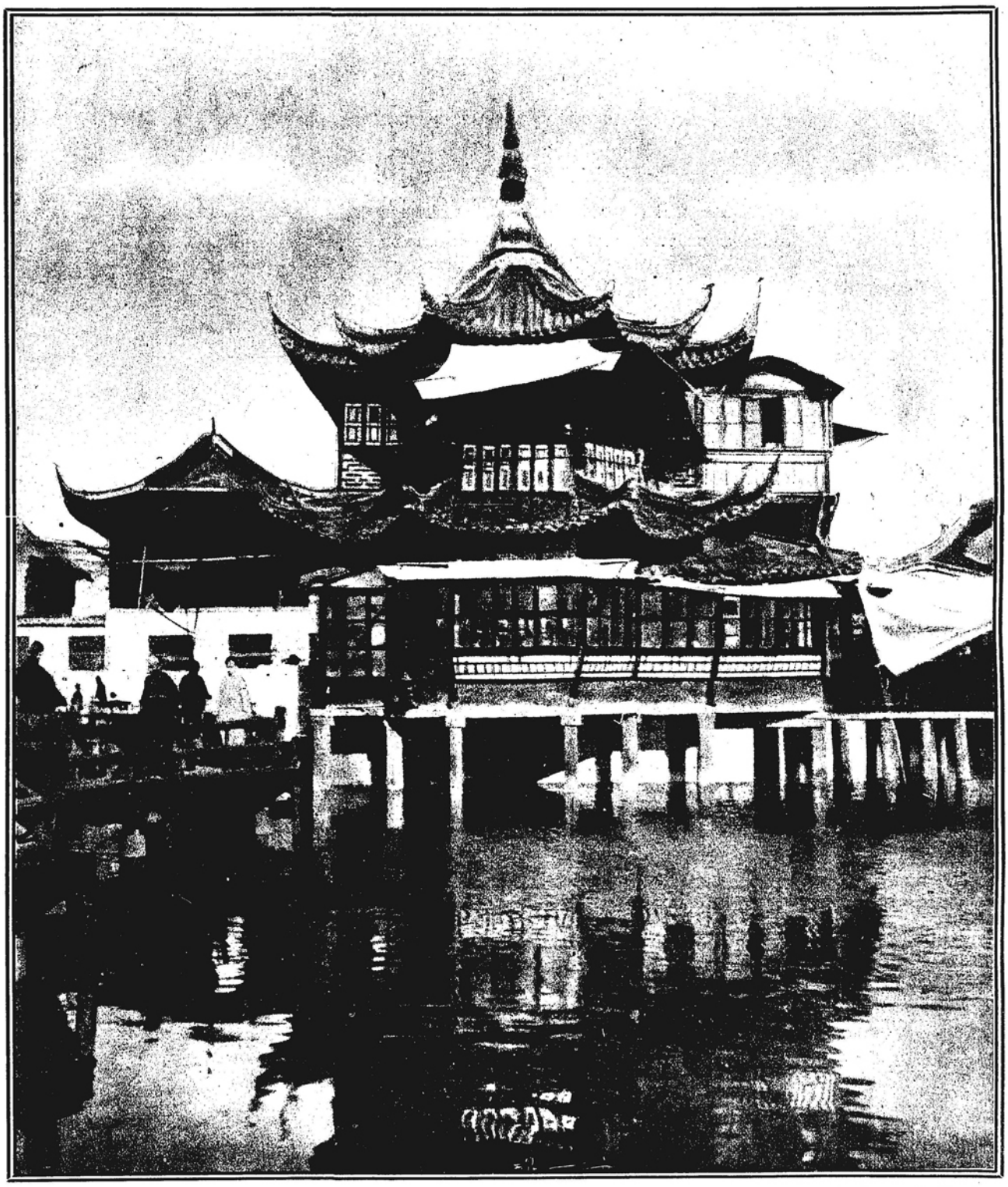
NORTH-CHINA HERALD

Eighteenth Anniversary Edition

and Magazine Supplement to the "North-China Sunday News," August 10, 1930



By Courtesy D. Mennie

THE WILLOW PATTERN TEAHOUSE

This Tea House, or **Hu-sing-ting,** which is situated inside the Native City, not far from the Boulevard des Deux Republiques, has been given its foreign name from its resemblance to the pavilions on the familiar blue ware. Although commonly regarded as the original of the design for the willow pattern porcelain, the present building does not resemble the pavilion of the China ware as closely as do various other edifices, and of course is of much later date than the porcelain. The wooden "spirit bridge" which appears in the illustration is said to have been 1,500 years old, much more of an antique than the building. It has since been replaced by a similar concrete structure. Visitors to the tea house love to provide themselves with rice cakes, sold for two coppers, and to throw them to the fishes and tortoises with which the pond teems.

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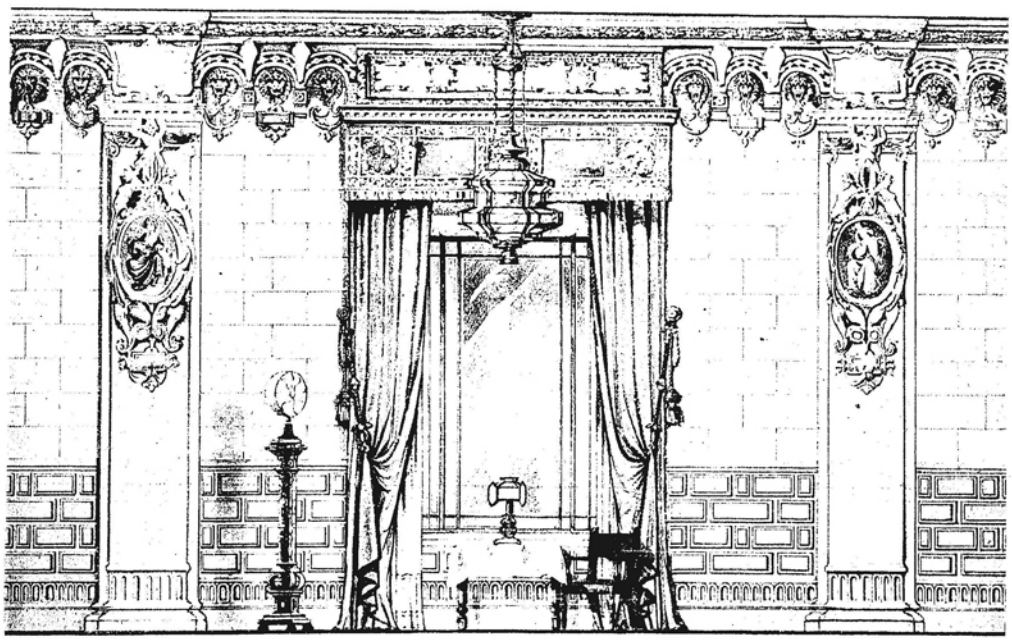

DECORATIVE SCHEME FOR A PUBLIC DINING ROOM

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Good Wishes from Prominent Readers

Congratulations on the Occasion of the Eighteth Anniversary

FROM THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER

I am aware of the important position and high standing of the "North-China Herald" and wish it every success in the future.

An influential organ of this kind can do much to further the interests of the British community in China and a good understanding between that community and the Chinese people, and the efforts of the "North-China Herald" in that direction will always have my sympathy.

Stanley Baldwin

* * *

FROM H. M. MINISTER

Warm congratulations on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the "North-China Herald." Best wishes for its continued success and prosperity.
—SIR MILES LAMPSON.

* * *

FROM H.M. CONSUL-GENERAL

My warmest congratulations to the "North-China Herald" on its eightieth birthday. The paper has existed almost as long as the foreign settlements in Shanghai, and being woven into the life of our community, has grown with the latter in importance and, I trust, prosperity. It is not, as sometimes stated, the official organ of the British Authorities, but it reflects the opinions of a large number of British and other residents in China. As an independent newspaper of high standing it has the duty of educating the local foreign community in the the realities of the position in this country, not only in the light of local conditions but also in relation to the situation and trend of political thought throughout the world. If by sympathetic understanding and exposition of the difficulties and problems inherent in the conflict between foreign interests and the rising tide of Chinese nationalism it can help towards the placing of the external relations of this great country on a new and satisfactory basis, it will deserve the gratitude of all of us. It is a task worthy of the highest traditions of journalism and one that will be undertaken, I am sure, with courage and faith.—J. F. BRENAN.

* * *

FROM U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL

To the "North-China Herald," whose files constitute the most complete and illuminating history of the foreign settlements of Shanghai since 1850 and of foreign activities in China, I extend my heartiest gratulations and best wishes on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.—EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham.

* * *

FROM THE "YOUNG MARSHAL"

Please accept my congratulations on eightieth anniversary birthday of the "North-China Herald." That the journal has weathered almost a century and has grown stronger with the passing of time is a great tribute to the foundation of independence upon which it was built and upon which it is maintained. An independent press is so important to China and is able to wield such influence both here and abroad that all who desire advancement of the country must wish for the expansion of its usefulness, expecially upon lines that are sympathetic and understanding. The good an independent journal can do is measurable by the depth of understanding and fairness that it employs and feeling that the "North-China Daily News" aims to be sympathetic and just to China, I wish it fame, fortune, and satisfaction of a long life usefully and justly employed.—CHANG HSIAO-LIANG.

* * *

FROM I.G. OF CUSTOMS

The Inspector General of Customs congratulates the "North-China Herald" on the attainment of its eightieth anniversary, and offers his best wishes for its future usefulness and prosperity. The paper began to function shortly after the establishment of Treaty relations between China and the world, and its pages throughout this long and interesting period record international history, as well as local events. The future historian, therefore, will find it invaluable for research and for general information connected with the philosophy of history and the progress of events in eastern Asia during the above era. It has, with few exceptions, usually excelled as a reliable medium for the reflection of Chinese and foreign public opinion on current topics; and, while judgments may differ in regard to the political views which it has disseminated in the past, there is, I believe, a concensus of opinion that the principles governing its management throughout its career have generally accorded with the best traditions of British journalism. And, in regard to the future, it is hoped that its influence will be exercised in promoting closer co-operation and good-will between the Chinese and foreign communities living side by side in the Far East.

Many able and well-known persons have occupied the Editorial-chair during the past eight decades, and the cosmopolitan community of Shanghai recently bade farewell to one who may perhaps be regarded as the most erudite and distinguished Chief that has ever presided over the destinies of the journal.—F. W. MAZE.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

Sir Miles Lampson.

FROM DR. J. C. FERGUSON

Having read the "North-China Herald" and contributed to its columns during more than half of its existence I have the same feeling toward it as many of your older readers share; we feel we own a part proprietorship. My acquaintance with the Editors goes back to Dr. Jameson, then to Little and Drummond Hay who acted during Little's furlough, to Bell and Green. What a galaxy of honourable men! They believed in Shanghai, in its local self government, in its possibilities of growth if unfettered by political considerations. In turn I have supported and combatted the editorial opinions of each of them, but whether in agreement or disagreement I always knew where to find them. They were all and always British, never pseudo-this or pseudo-that. Among contributors to the development of self-government in Shanghai there have been several outstanding individuals whose names will always be honoured in grateful memory, but no one has given such yeoman service or achieved such results as your paper. You have grown along with the expansion of Shanghai. Your present splendid site is in great contrast to the two-storied house on Kiukiang Road where the Editor lived up-stairs over the office. But better than this is the increasing influence which you exert in public affairs. Allow me to predict that this will continue to grow as long as you maintain an independent policy, tell the truth and shame the devil.—JOHN C. FERGUSON.

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EDITOR NORTH CHINA HERALD NORTH CHINA BUILDING SHANGHAI

THE KING HAS LEARNED WITH INTEREST THAT ON AUGUST 10TH THE NORTH CHINA HERALD CELEBRATES ITS 80TH BIRTHDAY AND HIS MAJESTY CONGRATULATES ALL ASSOCIATED WITH THE JOURNAL ON THIS IMPORTANT EVENT IN ITS LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREER

STAMFORDHAM

FROM MR. W. H. DONALD

Warmest congratulations to the Old Lady of the Bund on the eightieth anniversary of her Birthday. May her strength continue to increase with her years. May her influence for good always match the courage she shows in maintaining independence of policy and thought.—W. H. DONALD.

* * *

FROM THE "CHINESE RECORDER"

In behalf of Dr. Rawlinson and the Chinese Recorder of which he is editor, permit me to extend to the "North-China Herald," on the occasion of its eightieth anniversary, their most cordial congratulations. If our Editorial Board could meet they would most gladly join with me in sending this message.

Because of your admirable administration, your methods of securing news, and because in considerable measure you have gained the co-operation of missionaries throughout China, the "North-China Herald" has been unique in the quantity and quality of its information regarding current events in China.
—ROBERT F. FITCH.

* * *

FROM MR. CALDER MARSHALL

I send you my hearty congratulations on the 80th anniversary of the publication of the "North-China Herald."

The success of any journal depends upon the service it gives to the readers and the fact that the "North-China" is now commemorating its 80th anniversary testifies to the satisfaction given.

To remain impartial without being innocuous is an achievement and this I think the "North-China" may fairly be said to have accomplished, for though its editorial comment may not always meet with universal approval, it is always sincere and unsually constructive.—R. CALDER MARSHALL.

* * *

FROM MR. BURTON SAYER

The life of the English oak is three times that of man. The impression of stability I received on joining the editorial staff of the "North-China" in 1905 has endured. Not only did I find its roots firmly implanted in Chinese soil, but the trunk of the tree showed healthy growth, with its leafy branches bringing life from all parts of the country. In those days communications were slow, and news from up country correspondents often took months to reach the office, while the receipt of more than three covers containing cablegrams in any one day created something of a sensation

Mr. J. F. Brenan.

in "Bob's" office at No. 17. Times have changed, persons and things with them. But the "North-China Herald", having passed the span of a man's life, is well on the way to enjoy at least the life of an English oak. May that be its destiny.—G. BURTON SAYER.

* * *

FROM CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

In sending greetings and most sincere congratulations from the Dominion of Canada to the "North-China Herald," on the occasion of its 80th Anniversary, it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the "North-China Herald" was a lusty young man of seventeen before Canada became an organized part of the British Empire by the Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

During the life therefore, of the "North-China Herald," it has seen and reported the growth of the Dominion from a struggling British Colony with no external trade and a limited pioneer population to a position in world affairs ranking with the oldest of western civilizations, leading the world in total trade per capita and preceded only by the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany in volume and value of total import and export trade.

In special relation to China it has been more and more realized that the destinies of China and Canada are closely related on the Pacific, and mutual friendly intercourse and expanding trade have been the result of this realization.

Canada to-day exports some thirty million gold dollars of her products

(Continued on page 29)

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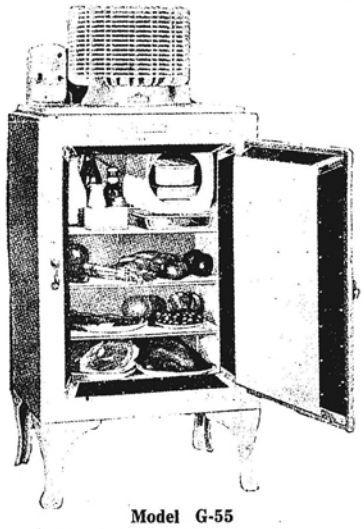

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The "North-China Herald," a Retrospect

Chronological History

of the

"North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette"

1850 August 3, issue of first number of the "North-China Herald". Mr. Shearman, proprietor and editor.
1856 Mr. Shearman dies and is succeeded by Mr. Spencer Compton.
1861 Mr. Samuel Mossman succeeds Mr. Compton.
1863 Mr. R. A. Jamieson becomes editor.
1864 "The Daily Shipping List" becomes the "North-China Daily News".
1865 The first Hong List issued in sheet form.
1866 Mr. Edwin Pickwoad, proprietor of the "North-China Herald," dies at Southampton on August 31.
1866 Mr. R. S. Gundry succeeds Mr. Jamieson.
1870 The "North-China Herald" absorbs the "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette".
1878 Mr. D. W. Haden succeeds Mr. Gundry on his retirement as editor.
1879 Mrs. Janet Pickwoad appears in the Hong List as proprietor of the "North-China."
1881 Mr. H. Morriss takes over control of the business in the interest of all the proprietors, given in the Hong List as Pickwoad & Co.
1881 Mr. Haden dies and is succeeded by Mr. Frederick Balfour.
1885 Mr. Maclellan becomes editor, succeeding Mr. Balfour, retiring.
1887 Offices of the "North-China Herald" removed from Hankow Road to Kiukiang Road.
1889 Mr. R. W. Little follows Mr. Maclellan as editor.
1900 Jubilee of the "North-China Herald."
1901 Offices removed to the Bund.
1905 North-China Daily News & Herald Limited is formed.
1906 Mr. Montagu Bell succeeds to the editorial chair on the death of Mr. R. W. Little.
1908 Publication commenced of the "Municipal Gazette."
1910 Diamond Jubilee of the "North-China Herald."
1911 Mr. O. M. Green succeeds Mr. Montagu Bell retired.
1920 Seventieth anniversary of the founding of the "North-China Herald."
1923 Present offices on The Bund opened by the British Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay.
1929 "North-China Sunday News" launched in November.
1930 Mr. O. M. Green retires and is succeeded by Mr. Edwin Haward.
1930 Eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the "North-China Herald."

One hundred and fifty-seven residents, men, women and children, a hand-press and H. Shearman were responsible for the commencement of the "North-China Herald" eighty years ago to-day. Only the year before foreigners had moved from their uncomfortable surroundings in Nantao to settle generally in what is now the old Central District of the International Settlement, and Shearman, sometime auctioneer, the advertised agent for Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Hydro-Electric Chain for Personal Use, whatever that might have been, branched out as proprietor and editor of the timorous looking four-page weekly, whose birthday we celebrate to-day.

The editor was almost prophetic in his initial leading article. "We do not disguise from ourselves," he wrote, "The vast importance of the object, which we have in view, nor do we underestimate the requirements, which are needed to command the success we hope to realize. In saying thus much, our earnest aim shall be, to be true to ourselves, and to the best interest of this port, by which, we mean, a conscientious, careful and fearless review of men, and things, in so far as they may affect the well-being of this community, and more than all, our most strenuous exertions shall be used to awaken a feeling at home, in favour of a more extended commerce, and more intimate political relations with the vast empire, upon the threshold of which we are now placed, to beget, if possible, not a transient, evanscent, or spasmodic interest in the public mind, but a thorough, deep-seated conviction of the vast national importance to Great Britain, and the whole civilized world of the further development of the latent, but wondrous resources of this mighty Empire."

A Prophetic Vision

Those first words of Shearman's seem almost prophetic, as we look back through the pages of the last eighty years, for though he may not have known it, though he may have been only engaged in writing high-sounding phrases at the time, this gentleman of diverse activities and his own ideas about punctuation, started to paint a canvas before which the mighty figures of China and the foreigner in China have played out their many parts. Ward, Burgevine, that Gordon of immortal memory, Balfour, Alcock, Li Hung-chang, Parkes, Hart a hundred and one names who wrote the history of China largely, figure in our columns for their brief space until the page is turned and they become but the memories they are to-day. And as we read what those fingers of the past so earnestly wrote, if we enjoy the bitter polemics so often indulged in, the factional quarrels of a small community, we are able at this distance to see in them, that clearness of vision, that strenuous endeavour which has brought this port to the position she now occupies in the world.

A Year of Portents

It was a year of portents, was 1850. The Queen, according to the first issue of the "Herald," had given birth to a Prince, named after Arthur Duke of Wellington, on whose birthday he was born. That was on May 1, and the news had just arrived in Shanghai. The roof of Holy Trinity Church had fallen in the following June, and was being rebuilt, while divine Service was being said in a godown, the Old Park between Nanking Road and the Soochow Creek, just west of Honan Road, was being sold, and the new park in course of creation between Chekiang Road, and Defence Creek, Balfour had gone home after doing the Disraeli act, which gave us the present British Consular grounds, and away in the South that small cloud was first appearing which later—only three years later—overcast the sky with the terrible rebellion of the Taipings.

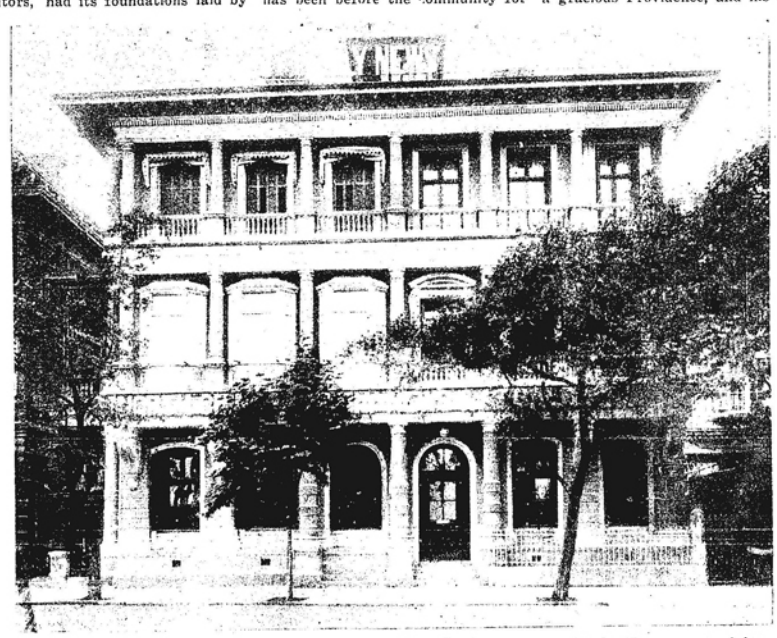
The new paper had all the troubles of youth: Shearman apologizes in one of his earliest issues for the lateness of publication owing, he reports, to the sickness of his principal compositor. It is not easy to discover how many of these nimble-fingered gentry he had in his employ, but it could not have been many judging from the size of the paper. Nor was the circulation large. Years later, when only 200 were being distributed, it was still being printed by a virtuoso on a handpress, so complicated a machine for those days, that when its operator had pulled his last sheet and folded his tired hands, there was no one who knew how to work it, and it had to be scrapped.

Some Able Contributors

Whatever else has to be said for the first editor of the "Herald," it has to be admitted that he managed to keep his paper interesting and to attract as correspondents many whose names will be inseparably associated with the history of the foreigner in China, Medhurst, Bridgman, MacGowan, W.A.P. Martin, Dr. Bowring, then Consul at Canton, and later Governor of Hongkong. Shearman, himself was no mean hand with the pen, and if sometimes his southern contemporaries dealt hardly with him, he was well able to take care of himself, and deliver some good swingeing blows in return. Nor was he always gentle in his treatment of British officials, a matter which required no little moral courage in a small community where it was difficult to get out of each other's way. But that degree of moderation of policy which in later years marked the work of successive editors, had its foundations laid by Shearman. He counselled strict neutrality between the Imperialists and the Taipings from the moment they took over the Chinese city, and when it came to the battle of Muddy Flat, his subsequent comment enunciated the doctrine which has been observed ever since. The duty of protecting Shanghai lay in the first instance upon the Chinese government, and it was only when that protection failed was Shanghai to look out for itself.

The First Editor Passes

On Friday, March 14, 1856, Shearman "put his last paper to bed" for on March 22 he died at 1 a.m. and the "Herald" of that day conveyed the sad news in a leading article which stated, *inter alia* "As editor of the only European journal in the north of China, Mr. Shearman has been before the community for a considerable time, who have learned to estimate those admirable qualities, which have enabled him to maintain a middle course, amidst contending opinions, and to pursue the even tenor of his way, while multitudes have been in arms around." The article concludes: "As a friend and neighbour, all who knew him have applauded his uprightness and affability: as a husband and father, only those who have experienced can appreciate his loss; added to all which, it is the privilege of the present writer to notify with confidence, that he died as a Christian, placing his whole dependence for salvation on the merits of Christ; so that when the fact of his approaching end was communicated to him, he in a most fervent and simple form of petition, committed his family to the care of a gracious Providence, and his soul into the hands of an Almighty Saviour."



The old "North-China" building on The Bund. The site is now occupied by the present eight-storey edifice.

A Strange Advertisement

The "Herald" then passed into the care of a Mr. J. Mackrill Smith, acting in behalf of the executors of Mr. Shearman's estate. It was offered for sale as a going concern, pending which Mr. Mackrill Smith assumed the duties of the dead proprietor with a humility set out in a small leading article, and apparently only too well justified by subsequent mistakes, pardonable in a gentleman whose activities were in other directions.

Under his régime probably the strangest advertisement that ever appeared in the "Herald" was published:

"A" presents his compliments to the Editor of "The North-China Herald," and will feel obliged by his publishing the enclosed letter sent to him, to the care of the Editor. "A" deems it right to state that an opportunity was given to the writer to retract and apologize for it, but as this was refused, he has no recourse but to publish the letter.
Shanghai, April 15.

"The copy of "THE GREAT CURRENCY QUESTION" was not sent to "A", by Philo Carolus in order to remind him of his impertinent promise of a copy of Junius' works—nor will he accept such if sent him. But he warns this snob that he may take the first opportunity that offers of spitting in his face."
April 12, 1856.

A Short Editorship

In view of the foregoing it was probably just as well that the "Herald" readily found a purchaser, for the exchange of compliments such as this in so small a community was not calculated to preserve the peace. It might very well be that Mackrill Smith penned his final leader for the issue of May 17 with very considerable relief, for on that day he announced that "the temporary management of this journal will cease with the present issue; to be assumed, we doubt not much more ably by the future editor and proprietor whose long experience in China, coupled with the high estimation in which he is held, by the many members of the mercantile community in this country, will claim for him, we trust, that support in his new undertaking to which he is so justly entitled. . ."

He thanks subscribers for their indulgent consideration of the many imperfections which have been so apparent during the past two months and thanks his contributors for their assistance.

And Mr. Charles Spencer Compton comes on the scene. Compton made no bones about claiming for the "Herald" the preeminence which it had yet to gain, for he says as he bows to the public for the first time that the paper is the most authentic medium of political information in the Empire. He intends to keep it so, but cannot promise to keep it cheerfully entertaining, and "as we have not the pen of a ready and versatile writer" he invites his contributors to fill the void. It was in Compton's time that the "Herald" acquired the privilege of carrying the Royal Coat of Arms, for by a notice issued from H.M.'s Legation, Shanghai, June 13, 1859 it was officially notified that until further orders the "North-China Herald" is to be considered the official organ of all notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and the Superintendency of Trade in China."

A Plain Business Man

It is easy to believe that Compton was a plain business man, not given much to writing, but depending upon those who spent their spare time wrestling with the *cacoethes scribendi*, for leading articles are somewhat infrequent. But he is a cautious editor above everything else. Thus on September 27, 1856: "In the absence of any authentic report about affairs at 'the seat of war' we have to content ourselves with mere hearsay. The Imperial forces on this side of the Great River are divided, a part being still at Tanyang, and a part at Kintan. The latter city was reported some days ago to have been recovered. More recent reports contradict this."

Nevertheless he was a stout fellow when it came to standing up for his reporters. Ali-ben-sou-alle had come to town and given a musical recital on the Turkophone and the Turkophonini. A critique has appeared in his columns and some dissent expressed by readers. But Compton will back down for no one "The critique of our Reporter on the last performance has been much discussed in fashionable circles and the correctness of his judgment as to the perfection of these new instruments questioned. Knowing his high attainments as a musician, we defer to his opinion." His reports, too, throw many interesting lights on Shanghai of that day. He tells of the filth prevalent through the crowding of Chinese into the

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Settlement and the lack of adequate sanitary arrangements, and most casually, speaks of the "novel punishment now awarded to offenders (British) of hard labour in irons on the roads of the Settlement." We have no doubt that A. Walker, Jas.

Mrs. Henry Morriss, formerly Miss Una Pickwoad

Bond, Thos. Hawkins and Geo. Lewis, in November, 1856, purged the offence of being in liquor, assault, and rescuing a prisoner from a constable, with pick and shovel up and down Park Lane, now known as Nanking Road.

He Spared Not Words

Compton did not stay long with the "Herald" and towards the end of 1861 he left the editorial chair, Mr. Samuel Mossman taking over on January 1, 1862. During the preceding year, a competitior had arrived on the journalistic scene in the shape of the "Shanghai Daily Times" which the proprietors, Messrs. Wynter & Co., announced would be the same size as the "Herald" and the "Shanghai Weekly Times" which would be double its size. The venture was an ill-fated one, for by April, 1862, Wynter had disappeared with Tls. 4,500 representing the year's subscriptions to the new papers, and one of their reporters was successfully suing them for $50. The papers did not survive the blow.

The departing editor was not sparing with words when the subject seemed, in his opinion to deserve them, and his editorial on September 7, 1861, dealing with a Rev. Roberts of Nanking, who in an annual report to supporters in America had described the Tien Wang, one of the Taiping leaders in most glowing terms, began as follows:—"That renegade preacher, Roberts, crowing from his dunghill at Nanking, has issued to his Missionary brethren in America the most blasphemous publication that it has ever been our lot to peruse." The remainder of the article is quite up to sample, and probably created no little comment in the very small community of those days.

The Question of Mottoes

Up to 1862 the "North China Herald" was entirely independent of the daily paper. It was essentially a weekly periodical containing well written articles some of which were of a nature which paid great tribute to the thoughtful reading of its subscribers. Under Mossman occasional references are made to contents of the daily issue, but these were in no way organized. Indeed Mossman does not appear to have left much of a mark in the story of the paper, chiefly, it is to be believed because of his short tenure of office—something over a year. But if he wrote nothing outstanding he left

R. S. Gundry

the "Herald" the motto, which it and the "North China Daily News" carry to-day on their editorial page. Shortly after assuming control he appears to have dallied with the question of mottoes, announcing within a few weeks that "our motto is 'Secundis dubiisque rectus'" but his choice is by no means permanent, for on March 29, 1862, he changes his mind and decides that the motto should be "Impartial, not neutral." It is not until May 10 of the same year that it assumes permanent place

Frederick Balfour

at the top of the "leader" column where it is to be found to-day.

Improvements in the "Herald"

Mr. R. A. Jamieson succeeded Mossman in 1863, and it is really from that date that the more important changes of lasting effect came into being. In August of that year the "Herald" commences to include a résumé of weekly news from the "Shipping and Commercial News" which did not become the "North-China Daily News" until 1864. The "Herald" was expanding its influence and the change was adopted for the purpose of conveying intelligence to readers up-country and in the outports. The résumé was not particularly good. It was rarely more than a column in length, and the editor apparently did not realize the necessity of separately paragraphing each item, with the result that it made somewhat heavy reading. But it was the first step towards making the "Herald" what it is today—the best means of providing the week's news in compact form to readers in the interior and its China news to subscribers all over the world.

Jamieson's three years of editorship were probably the most interesting that any editor has experienced. Shanghai consisted of three concessions—the French, English, and the Hong-que district the status of which as an American Settlement was always somewhat nebulous. The last named was a bad quarter, inhabited and frequented by all the tough characters that a growing shipping had thrown upon its shores. It was a menace to the comparatively quiet districts south of the Soochow Creek, and the proposals in 1863 for its amalgamation with the English Concession were to no small degree dictated by a desire to preserve order in that section.

Supported by Jamieson

Jamieson supported the scheme, and as we now know, it was carried through, but not without considerable opposition on the part of landrenters north of the Yangkingpang. The stage is set during Jamieson's time for many big figures to strut across it. Robert Hart, a mere Commissioner of Customs appears as a witness in the American Court in an arms dealing prosecution. Burgevine's infidilities give subject for column after column of news and discussion. Major Gordon is pursuing his campaign with the "Ever Victorious Army" which was not

R. W. Little

always so successful as the title would suggest. The treachery of the Fu-tai of Soochow to the two Wangs, leaders of the Taiping has aroused Gordon's ire and the indignation of the foreign community, on whose behalf the paper addressed several scathing protests to Chinese authorities who quite probably took not the slightest notice—for a dead enemy is almost as fine a fellow as a passive friend.

The following year the "Daily Shipping List and Commercial

Montagu Bell

News" became the "North-China Daily News," the following year the first Hong List, a modest publication in sheet form was issued, and in 1865 Jamieson leaves the editorial chair to give place to Mr. R. S. Gundry who was the first editor to occupy the position for over 10 years going home in 1878 after approximately twelve years' service, of his predesessors Jamieson was eminent for showing a great breadth of mind. He was a better classical scholar than any of the others who had come to Shanghai, was well acquainted with Chinese, and had taken his M.D. Ready to give credit where credit was due, the departing editor saw good qualities even in Burgevine, whom so many in contemporaneous Shanghai were ready so heartly to condemn.

A Brilliant Journalist

Gundry was the first of the Editors of the "Herald" who impressed his qualities on the community here, and the public at home, not only by his undoubted journalistic qualities but by his activities in other directions. Born in 1838, after a private education at home and in Brussels, he was given an official appointment in India. A

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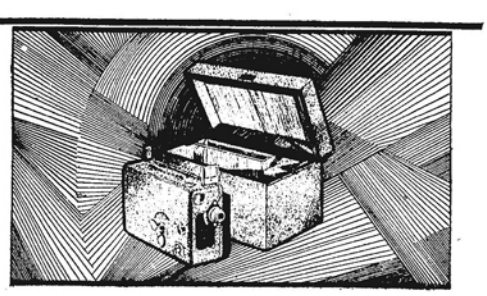

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natural bent for writing led him to take up journalism, as a result of which he was sent as a war correspondent for "The Calcutta Englishman" to China. Here he decided to settle down eventually to become part proprietor of the "Herald" and its editor. His reputation soon spread to London, and from 1865, before he was appointed editor of the "Herald" until his retirement in 1878 he was correspondent in China for "The Times." During his stay in Shanghai he identified himself with every movement calculated to benefit his countrymen in his land, was a prominent Freemason, taking part in the laying of the foundation stone of the Cathedral and later of the Masonic Hall, and if he had stayed out East another year would have been Grand Master in the Empire.

The China Association

Returning to England he was actively engaged in journalistic work, writing books, articles, etc., and eventually realizing the necessity for the mercantile interests in the Far East to have a mouthpiece at home, made suggestions which led to the formation of the China Association. It was due to his ability and energy as secretary that the movement was assured of success, and in 1905-8 was its president. His intimate knowledge of Far Eastern Affairs was recognized and continually availed of by the Foreign Office, and because of the assistance he was always so willing to render, was, in 1904, offered the choice between a knighthood and the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. He accepted the latter as being the greater honour. As a colleague in an appreciation in the "Saturday Review" wrote after his death "It helps one to retain yet some little respect for 'honours' that this man got a C.B."

Mr. Gordon Morriss.

A Level Headed Friend

Turning to his writings in the "Herald" it is to be noticed that Gundry followed the independent line of his predecessors, importing into it, however, considerably more power. He was strongly opposed in principle to political interference in China, wanting her to go on by herself and holding that the Powers should only intervene to help her put her house in order. Aggression, or the establishment of foreign authority in China was abhorrent to him. He regretted in later years the collapse of the Empire and ridiculed the idea of a republic, believing that the only thing for China on the fall of the Tsing Dynasty was the rising of another. Liking the Chinese as he undoubtedly did, he was under no illusion as to their defects, and had not sympathy with sentimental admiration of qualities which they did not possess.

Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

Perhaps one of the most significant ocurrences in Gundry's time was the founding of the "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette," the first number of which appeared somewhere about the beginning of 1866, if we are to judge by an advertisement appearing at the end of 1867, stating that No. 1 of a new volume of the weekly would appear on January 4, 1868, and advertising for sale back numbers to complete Vol. I and II. As the result of a sale of the "Right, title and interest in the weekly newspaper called the "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette'" by D. Wares Smith to the lessees of the "North-China Herald" the two weeklies, of somewhat similar nature, were amalgamated, the first issue under the new arrangement taking place on January 4, 1870. In announcing the innovation the editor said:—

"The Gazette, though containing much less matter, had several advantage over the "Herald." Being compiled more with reference to circulation in China, than the "Herald" was, it devoted more space to original comment on political and current events, its law reports were officially revised, and it was universally voted a more convenient size for handling and for record. The first of these merits we hope to adopt into the amalgamated Paper, the second will be maintained, and the third we to-day emulate as closely as we can. We cannot reduce the size of our sheet quite to that of our contemporary, as the bulk would, in that case, involve such a multiplicity of pages that the mechanical compilation, on mail day, would be almost a hopeless task. But we have adopted the size of the "Economist," which will, it is believed be found a perfectly handy form for filing and reference. The advertisements and other matter are also so arranged that they can be filed or dispensed with, at the will of the subscriber.

"We must add that we are not able to reach the standard we aim at, in the present number, the recent holidays and the short time we have had to make the change in, prevent our doing so, but we hope to do better in our next issue."

The late Mr. Henry Morriss

Balfour and Maclellan

For approximately three years following the retirement of Mr. Gundry, Mr. D. W. Haden occupied the editorial chair until early in 1881 he died, being succeeded by a Mr. Thirkell, who carried on in an acting capacity until, in September, Mr. Frederick Balfour took up the reins.

Balfour was the second of the editors whose brilliance stands out, not only in the work he did on the "Herald" itself, but for the service he rendered China generally. More of a student than a man of affairs, Mr. Balfour was a well known Chinese scholar, a fact which added considerable point to the burlesques which were so often levelled against him, as also in the passages at arms which he so frequently had with his contemporaries. After rather less than four years service, he also retired, to be succeeded by Mr. Macellan in 1885. While Balfour is to be credited with a number of delightful sketches of Eastern life, and some translations, Mr. Macellan is probably best known for his "The Story of Shanghai" a useful little publication, and the first to deal with the history of the Settlement.

"Uncle Bob" Little

His successor was the famous R. W. (Bob) Little, who set a record for the occupancy of the editorial chair, which has only been exceeded by Mr. O. M. Green, who retired this year. His service to Shanghai was much longer than his editorship, for as early as 1880 we find him chairman of the Municipal Council presiding over meetings which discussed three different schemes for a waterworks undertaking, taking the chair at debates over the new land regulations. He was one of the main props of the A.D.C., and an enthusiastic performer, along with his first wife, at other social functions, a facile speaker, the wielder of a ready pen, and the possessor of a judgment which made his opinion much sought after in the community. "Bob" in his straw hat, which he were in season and out, was a well known character on the Bund shortly before the tiffin hour, when, with his green-lined sunshade, he would leave his office and take a walk for about half an hour, passing the time

Mr. H. E. Morriss.

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with everyone he knew, and a large number of people that he did not, gathering himself so much of the news which was a feature of his term of office. Those who still remember him describe him as a most lovable man and of exceptionally keen intelligence.

At the time of his death in 1906 "Uncle Bob" had been rather more than forty years in Shanghai, making the tedious voyage round the Cape somewhere about 1866. Like Shearman, during the earlier years he was a man of many parts, a tea merchant, and secretary to the Shanghai Electric Company among other things, until he joined the "North-China Herald" as sub-editor under Maclellan. It was in his time —and possibly he deciphered the meaning itself—that the telegram was received, which by its apparent innocence defeated the censorship at Vladivostock, announced the closing of the port and enabled the "North China Daily News" to be the first to publish the fact of the actual outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. That was a journalistic triumph, but his bigger work is before everyone who enters the port of Shanghai. When the shipping interests sought to use the Bund for their own purposes, to have built over it, if need be, it was Little as chairman of the Council who led the fight which gave us for many years a very fine frontage. It is to be wondered what he would think if he saw it now.

The Last Two Editors

Mr. Montagu Bell was the next editor and though his tenure of office was short he left his mark upon the paper, possibly not so strongly defined as the others, because he followed a man whose influence still remained with it. He was followed in 1911 by Mr. O. M. Green who retired this year. The services which he rendered to both publications have been noticed so recently, and are so well known that repetition here is unnecessary.

There were not only these men, whose names we have mentioned who went to make the "Herald" what it has been throughout its long history. There were others in subordinate capacities who also bore the heat and burden of the day, whose names do not appear in the thousands of pages of which this article is but a brief survey. There were many of long and faithful service, foreign as well as Chinese, some of the latter having been with us as long as thirty-eight years, others descendants of men who set type forty and fifty years ago, men of whom their chiefs spoke highly, craftsmen with whom it was a pleasure to work.

The Proprietorship

At this distance of time it is difficulty to trace the complete ownership of either the North-China Herald" or the "North China Daily News." It is possible to believe, however, that the major portion of proprietorship in the two papers constitutes something of a record. The "Herald," after the death of Mr. Shearman its founder, was in the market for some little time, and appears to have passed into a series of loosely formed partnership on the exact nature of which the "Herald" is silent. It does appear, however, that somewhere about the year 1860, the controlling interest passed, into the hands of Edwin Pickwoad, formerly of St. Kitts, West Indies, some time secretary to the Municipal Council—indeed the first to occupy that position—who died at Southampton on August 31, 1866, six days after his arrival from China. There is evidence that his widow, Mrs. Janet Pickwoad, grandmother of Messrs. Gordon and Harry Morriss, directors of the present company, carried on, with the assistance of certain of the editors who appear as part proprietors, at least until the departure of Mr. Gundry.

Early in 1880, however, following a certain amount of what appears to have been managerial trouble, Mrs. Pickwoad adopted a very firm line and announced that all receipts would have to be signed by her. This continued until 1881, when on September 1, she announced the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Editor, the name of the proprietorial company being changed from J. Pickwoad to Pickwoad & Co.

This appears to have been the work of Mr. Henry Morriss, who the year before, had married Miss Una Pickwoad, daughter of the previous owner and Mrs. Pickwoad.

Mr. Henry Morriss

The story has it that Mrs. Pickwoad found the cares of business somewhat trying, and asked Mr. W. V. Drummond for advice as to what should be done in the matter. He suggested that the best man to help her out was the late Mr. Henry Morriss—her son-in-law. The latter appears to have consented to assist, and it is believed that in the course of such assistance he eventually bought out whatever interests in the undertaking remained outside the Pickwoad family.

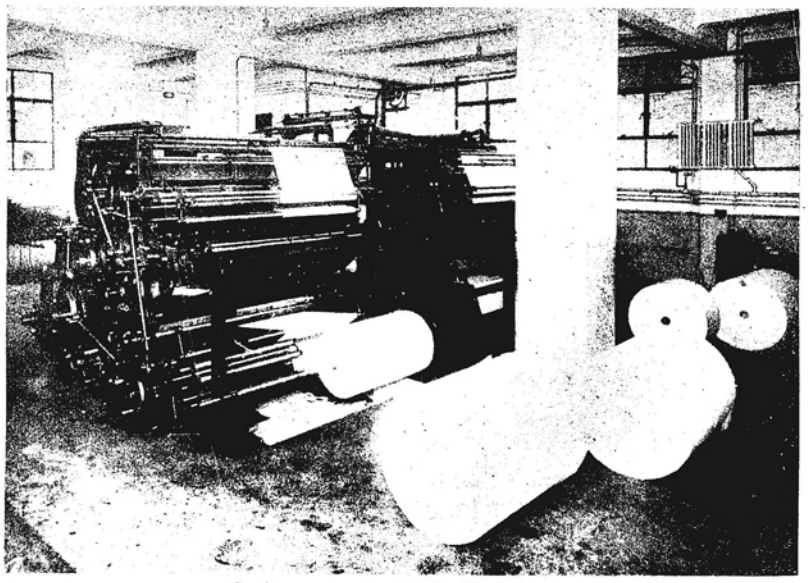
Like a number his contemporaries he had a profound belief in the future of, and a genuine affection for Shanghai and it was the subsequent conduct of the undertaking under his watchful, but unobtrusive eye that justified the confidence which he had in it and the newspapers. Independent as the papers had always been, it was Mr. Morriss who emphasized that quality and set precedents for the future. Indeed he showed exactly that independence of spirit which he demanded of his editors, as one incident which took place at a time when it was least advisable to offend a large advertiser amply shows.

The story is told that the taipan of one of the oldest hongs in Shanghai, and one of the oldest, if not the oldest of advertisers, met Mr. Morriss and complained of certain aspects of the papers' policy. Indeed, he went further. He stated that unless he saw some considerable change in the very near future he would have to take his advertising away.

Mr. Morriss replied in forcible terms which, being interpreted, were to the effect that if the complainant did not approve of the policy, he was sorry, but that if he wanted to take the advertisement away there was nothing to prevent it, nor would it have any effect on the opinions expressed in either the "Herald" or the "North-China Daily News." That same independence is maintained today. Mr. Henry Morriss came out to Shanghai about 1870 for the Agra Bank, apparently at the instigation of his brother who was at that time manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in this port. He retired from Shanghai in 1905, but even from that year until his death in 1918 he maintained an active interest in the affairs of the two papers.

Always a Pioneer

The foregoing is but a brief sketch of the history of the paper whose anniversary we celebrate to-day. It must of necessity be imperfect, for it is no light task to delve into the files of eighty years for clues and then to follow them to their ultimate conclusion; it is the work of an historian rather than that of a journalist. But when it has all been done there is cause for a very abiding pride. It was through its instrumentality that the telegraphic news service of Reuter was introduced into Shanghai—for years it was supplied exclusively to the two papers—and in late years the same may almost be said of another service. Its editors, like its proprietors, were devoted to the interests, not only of the community of Shanghai, but to all foreigners in China. It fought for their good; was often unpopular with the officials, and no less infrequently severely criticized by the very people it sought to serve. With the history it has behind it, the "Herald" may well look forward to the future with confidence, not only in itself, but in the communities it serves, and if the men who work for it are proud of the association, who can deny the justice of the sentiment?—R.T.P.-G.



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Girls Will be Girls

The Belle's Progress from 1850 to 1930

By RUTH BENEDICT

SHANGHAI girls of 1850 dressed in jacconet, balsoreen or the more familiar figured muslins. There were not many of them out here, as the list of foreign residents published in the first issue of the "North-China Herald" adds the significant words "and family" to only some thirty names. There were no unattached ladies listed, leaving it to be inferred that any of the feminine persuasion in Shanghai on their own were best not included in such a roster.

Those ladies who were here seem to have had a very good time, and their charms were appreciated even if they danced in rooms illuminated by sperm candles or lamps and wore cotton stockings when they walked abroad. They had the consolations of religion, even if the roof had just blown off Trinity Church, so that Sunday services were temporarily conducted in a godown. There was some sort of library even then, the topical poems of "Delta" and his rivals to amuse them in the "Herald" and all the sporting events to attend. There was one "Park" for riding and an improved riding course in prospect. "The Ladies Purse" was one of the features of Race Week and the fair sex attended the opening of the new Theatre Royal and applauded the petite comedie "Diamond Cut Diamond or How to Die for Love," followed by an operatic burlesque extravaganza called "The Roofscrambler."

"But the main social event of the year was the "Bachelors' Ball," which, according to the "Herald" for November 30, rendered Tuesday, the 26th instant, memorable in the annals of Shanghae (*sic*) by the most brilliant assembly hitherto congregated together in this important and rapidly increasing settlement."

By 1875 there were many more ladies in the Settlement, and considerably more social occasions for them to "grace." Lamps were still used and gas was enough of a novelty so that the report of a concert given in the garden of the French Municipal Hall mentions the "brilliant illumination, rows of gas jets being placed along the façades." The concerts of the Wind Instrument Society given in the Public Gardens on Friday evenings were great opportunities for the local belles, as an account of one concert refers to "those lightly clad social groups so picturesquely scattered on chairs and lounges amid the shrubs and flowers."

The attendance of the ladies on cricket, baseball, rowing, paper hunts, tennis and racket occasions is noted, as well as at an open air concert at the Grand Stand, of which the reporter writes: "One is apt to think the Grand Stand rather far to go in search of amusement, but this experiment proved that people only want to be tempted to overcome their disinclination to the after-dinner exertion." So it seems safe to assume that the 1875 girl stayed home some evenings, although the paper of October 28 assures us that "Shanghae, as usual at this time of year, is in a whirl of amusements, regattas, races, houseboat trips and theatricals."

Getting on through the Gay Nineties and into 1900, the period of the Picture Hat, we find the ladies everywhere, and the same social festivities continued and extended. Indeed they have become so important a factor in the life of Shanghai that an occasional "Intercepted Letter from Shanghai" tells of the social whirl in manner foreshadowing the Woman's Page. The craze for assuming names for amateur performances is well hit off in these informal notes and we learn that one of the arresting dresses at the Autumn Race Meet was "corded half-way up the skirt and trimmed prettily with white passementerie. With it was worn an exceedingly stylish-looking picture hat in the same shade of blue velvet." Another creation was of "cornflower blue cloth, trimmed with ruchings of narrow black velvet, with a bolero."

But ladies were taking themselves and their responsibilities more seriously then. Shades of the women's clubs were beginning to cast shadows athwart the sunshiny vistas in which these butterflies of fashion disported—what time they were not attending to their household duties, bringing up their children and directing the tailor. A Committee of Ladies headed by Lady Blake held a Conference to discuss "The Position of Chinese Women," and voices were raised insisting that the heroism of the women in the Boxer sieges of Tientsin and Peking should be recognized.

And here we are again in 1930, wearing different clothes, dancing different dances, reading different books and going to "100 per cent. loving talkies." But are the girls of to-day really any different? The flowery language in which "the beauty and fashion of Shanghae" were lauded has changed. Ladies partake less "slightly" of repasts. Legs are glimpsed through chiffons and voiles instead of sheath skirts or coquettishly tilted hoop skirts, but the display is about the same.

And as for the "sheltered" life led by our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, there seems to be considerable doubt as to just how far that shelter extended. A sturdy-minded grandmother was heard the other day replying to her bare-legged, short-skirted, bare-backed granddaughter who had been presuming to condole with her on the "thin" time she must have had when a girl.

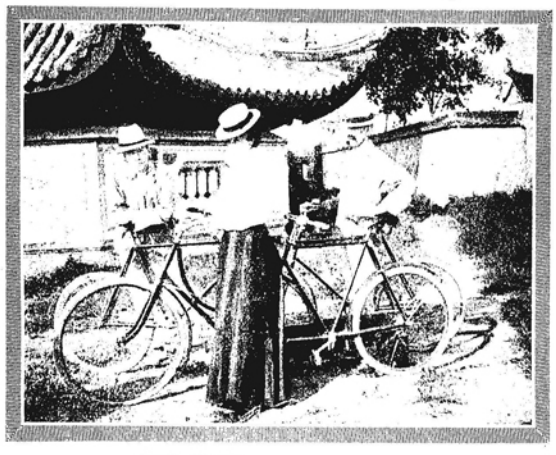
"Never give yourself any concern about that, my dear," she chuckled reminiscently, "we may not have talked quite so much about our escapades as you do to-day; but they were none the less worth mentioning. Yes, and those of my mother and my grandmother before me. Well I mind my grandfather teasing granny about her wildness whenever she'd be reproving my sister and me for our pranks.

"As for Shanghai in 1875, why any lady with any pretensions to beauty and charm had a lover as well as a husband. Just why it is that a husband should be so much more occupied in business and have less time to take his wife around than a bachelor in business I never could see. But there it is, and that's one of the facts of life, as you say! Then the ladies from Soochow Road went driving out to Bubbling Well Road every afternoon, their equipages turned out smartest of all. And they never lacked for gentlemen on horseback to escort them, you may be sure. All the men knew them, and every new man was introduced there as soon as he arrived.

"I won't say that we called up the men and asked them to do any wild thing that might come into our heads, as I hear you girls doing, but that's because we had no telephones when I was a belle. Besides that, we had other ways. Take the noon parade on The Bund for example. The ladies used to drive downtown in their victorias to bring their husbands home to tiffin. They would leave their carriages in Nanking Road and walk up The Bund on the river side to the French Bund and back again. And for that hour the brokers would leave off their traps and do their errands on foot so as to get a chance to talk with the ladies.

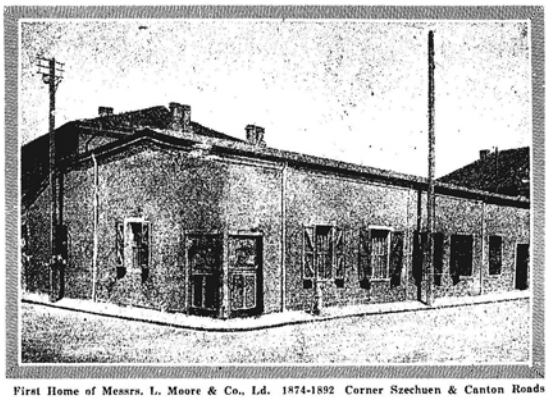
"One mother there was with her five daughters, all born in the same year, triplets and twins they were. The six of them were always surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen. And you could always tell who was the first lady in the social swim by noting how many beaux she had around her. And it wasn't always H.M. Consul's wife, or the wife of the taipan of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, either. I remember the most beautiful blonde I ever saw and the court that paid tribute to her blue eyes.

"And the scandals, my dears, the delicious stories! You think it took you bright young people to discover Sugar Daddies and re-deal married couples, but that was old in the seventies and eighties. Why there was a long poem in the paper about the song of the Shanghai Grass-widower, with his wife away on holiday, that puts any discussion of lounge lizards in the shade. No, dearie," smiled Grandma complacently, "we were not so slow in the seventies."



THE BICYCLE MADE FOR TWO

In the Gay Nineties an expedition to Lunghua Pagoda was an event.



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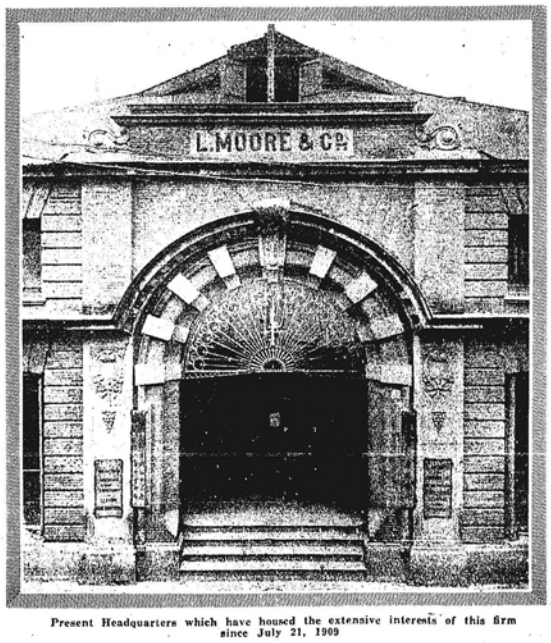

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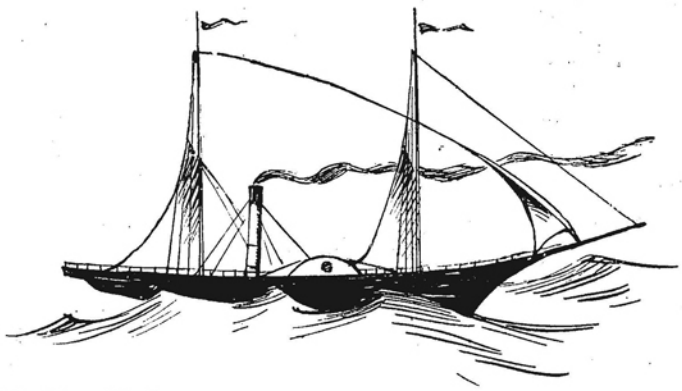

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P. & O.

1832

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SS. "Kashmir"	9,000	„	26th August
SS. "Mantua"	11,000	„	9th September
SS. "Kashgar"	9,000	„	23rd September
SS. "Malwa"	11,000	„	7th October
SS. "Khyber"	9,000	„	21st October
SS. "Macedonia"	11,000	„	4th November
SS. "Karmala"	9,000	„	18th November
SS. "Rawalpindi"	16,600	„	2nd December
SS. "Kalyan"	9,000	„	16th December
SS. "Ranchi"	16,600	„	30th December

SAILINGS 1931

SS. "Kashmir"	9,000	tons	13th January
SS. "Comorin"	15,100	„	27th January
SS. "Kashgar"	9,000	„	10th February
SS. "Malwa"	11,000	„	24th February
SS. "Macedonia"	11,000	„	10th March
SS. "Rawalpindi"	16,600	„	24th March
SS. "Khyber"	9,000	„	7th April
SS. "Rajputana"	16,600	„	21st April
SS. "Kalyan"	9,000	„	5th May
SS. "Comorin"	15,100	„	19th May
S.S. "Kashmir"	9,000	„	2nd June
SS. "Ranchi"	16,600	„	16th June

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1930

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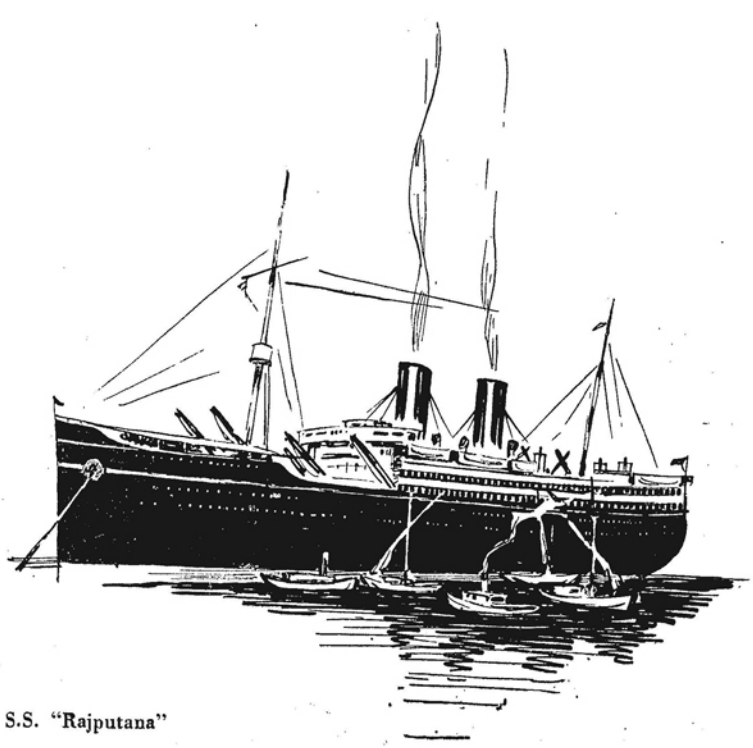

S.S. "Rajputana"

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Britain's Share in Shanghai's Growth

The Nation which Played the Biggest Part

THE history of the British in Shanghai is a history of Shanghai. British forces, unaided by others, captured Woosung, marched into the Settlement area, over the old Sinza bridge, while British ships demolished the old Chinese fort which stood where the British consulate is located. The same forces went on to Nanking where the treaty of Nanking, and a later supplementary pact, were signed in 1842 and 1843. These treaties opened Shanghai and four other ports to trade, and marked the beginning of extraterritoriality and the treaty-port system.

England bore the brunt of all this enterprise; British did the fighting, paid the bills, and set the precedents. Other nations followed in the wake, and when the smoke had cleared away in 1844 came into full enjoyment of treaty port privileges without firing a shot. The Settlement of Shanghai was for the first twenty years of its existence a British Concession. Then the French element coalesced into a separate form more peculiar to its own ideas, while the British Concession merged with the American across the Soochow Creek. and became the International Settlement.

The first British consul was Captain George Balfour; his staff was W. H. Medhurst, interpreter, Dr. Hale, Surgeon, A. F. Strachan, clerk. He arrived on November 8, 1843, and six days later had established the consulate in a 52 roomed dwelling rented from a family named Koo in the Se Yaou Road, Chinese city. Other British here at the time were Dr. Lockhart, and his wife, a sister of Sir Harry Parkes, the first western woman to set foot in this region. She died in 1918 aged 95 years. By December of that year there were 25 British subjects registered at the consulate, including John Wise, of Holliday, Wise; John D. Gibb, of Gibb, Livingstone; J. Mackrill Smith, T. C. Beale of Dent & Co.; A. G. Dallas, of Jardine, Matheson. The first official landrenters were Lot 1, Jardine, Matheson; Lot 3, Gibb, Livingstone; Lot 4, Holliday, Wise; Lot 5, Wolcott, Bates; and Lots 8 and 9, L. Dent & Co. (Mr. Wolcott was an American and first U. S. Consul).

Seven vessels entered during the first six weeks of the port's existence the largest was the "Eliza Stewart," 423 tons; the smallest, the "Mazeppa," 171 tons; average tonnage 281. The imports were $433,729; the exports, $146,072. In addition to the official landrenters there were a large number of foreign traders, British among them, living at Nantao, the native city river suburb, and a number of missionarios inside the walls. It was only after the British consulate removed from the city to its present site, on July 21, 1849, that foreigners began to make fuller use of the Concession.

The first official act of the combined community was a meeting at the consulate in the city, on April 12, 1844, which resulted in the purchase of a cemetery. This was just behind the Chinese custom house, an area of 10⅓ mow. Eighteen months later it was thought to be "in the heart of the city," so was exchanged for 14 mow on Shantung Road, where a small cemetery still exists. There was a seamen's cemetery across the river but no use was made of it for many years.

The next act of almost purely British character was a park and race course. It was a small affair, bounded by Honan, Peking, and Nanking Roads, the latter then known as Park lane. This was moved in 1854 to a site straddling the Nanking road, but more to the South. Its outlines can be seen on the present map in the curve of Pakhoi road. In 1860 four British residents, R. C. Antrobus, James Whittal, Albert Heard, and Henry Dent, purchased 40 mow of land in the present race-course site, and laid the foundations of the present recreation ground and race course system. The racing was transferred there in 1862.

In 1844 the embryonics of self-government were manifested in a public meeting in Richard's Hotel, under the leadership of Mr. K. R. Mackenzie, to see about roads, jetties and bridges. By 1850 there were four public jetties, and six Chinese, with no roadways extending west of Honan Road.

British enterprise was responsible for the establishment of the S.V.C. in April, 1853. After the so-called Battle of Muddy Flat, on April 3, 1854, the corps faded away, and nothing more was heard of it until 1860, when the Taipings became menacing again. It was reconstituted. The Battle of Muddy Flat had lasted two hours, with two volunteers dying from wounds, and 13 others wounded. Thirty Chinese were killed. The region was practically where the present race-course is situated.

A group taken at the Shanghai Cricket Club in the 'eighties.

The British were responsible for amateur theatricals as early as 1850, with a godown as a theatre. The A.D.C. was formed in 1866; the first Lyceum was wooden and burned in 1871, and the rebuilt theatre lasted until a couple of years ago.

The Royal Asiatic Society is another British enterprise, possibly the most lasting of its sort in Shanghai. It started as a Literary and Scientific Society in 1857, and changed to its present name the following year. The British government gave the present site, and the building was put up in 1871 at a cost of 3,000 taels. It has the best oriental library in China, and possibly the best museum of natural history. The Society badly requires a modern home but is unable to raise the lakh of taels needed.

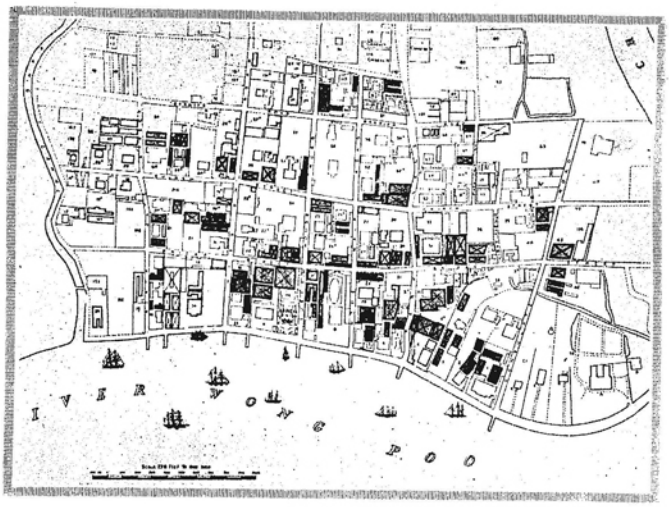
The Holy Trinity Cathedral was built between 1866 and 1869, although a smaller episcopal church existed on the same site from 1847. The Union Church grew out of smaller organized services and was built in 1886, with additions in 1899, and 1901. The Shanghai Library started in 1849, and had more than 1,200 books and thirty periodicals and papers in 1854. It was badly shaken when the Shanghai Club opened its own library and drew away half of its subscribers. The council then gave it a grant providing it would open its doors to the general public. It has existed by this means ever since.

The British established several styles of games and athletics; a fives court and bowling alley, very early somewhere on Nanking Road, near Honan Road north-western corner, a rowing club in 1863, and paper hunting in 1863, although some chases were had earlier. The first official hunt was won by Augustus Broom, on a pony called "Mud." There was a Royal Hunt in 1881, when the Duke of Clarence, Prince George (now H. M. the King), and Prince Louis of Battenberg took part. The two former rode with the "foxes," Prince Louis with the hunt, coming in sixth on the card.

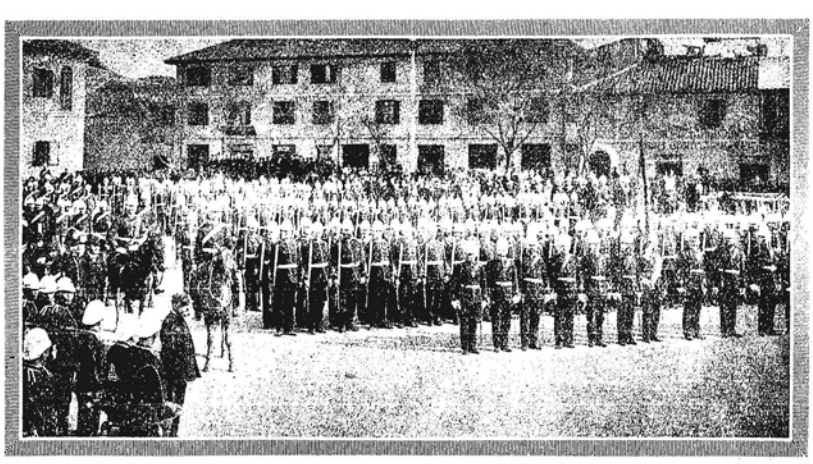
The Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade was largely British initiative, although the first efforts were financed by insurance companies, and begun in 1866. The personnel was, until the volunteers were superseded a few years ago by a paid brigade, largely young British residents. Bells and some of the earlier apparatus came from the United States.

The most famous Englishman associated with Settlement life was General Charles George Gordon, known as "Chinese" Gordon, and killed in 1885 in Khartoum before the Battle of Omdurman. General Gordon had been a major of Engineers under General Staveley at Tientsin in 1860. He delimited the British concession at Tientsin. He was brought to Shanghai to take command of the Ever Victorious Army, formed earlier by the American, "General" Ward. He obtained a succession of brilliant victories, when the Taipings became most dangerous, driving them back through Quinsan and beyond Soochow.

From 1860, or from the date when the British concession merged with its neighbour in the International Settlement, the separate, independent history of British in Shanghai is impossible to depict. By virtue of a majority over other nations in number of residents they have carried through most public, social, and general progress. It is not so much a question of what is British, the real difficulty is to say which is not British. This place which grew from a market garden into the sixth shipping port of the world in 85 years, with a population of nearly three million Chinese and 33,000 foreigners, is almost entirely British in language, economics, commercial practice, and social mechanistics. If these are not good evidence, I know of none better.—O.D.R.



Shanghai five years after the "Herald" was first published: a plan of the British settlement in 1855.



Annual inspection of the S.V.C., March 1884.

Land of Tea and Silk

(Contributed)

Brilliant colours and weird noises greeted new arrivals in Shanghai years ago and both curio buyers and prospective settlers were irresistibly attracted to the oriental shops. Recently arrived housewives found that the management of a staff of temperamental servants, complicated currency, and method of house-keeping required advice from an experienced old resident in a country without filtered water, electric light and porcelain bath tubs.

Stated official and private "At Homes" gave an excuse of a constitutional, as well as a change of air and thought during the winter months. Social teas and sewing bees were also frequently arranged for charity and collected many ladies. Music, recitations and selections from some amusing author or the latest novel generally provided entertainment for the guests.

The first three days that the tram cars were in operation those in authority gave the public free rides, a privilege which won enthusiastic response.

With the coronation of Queen Victoria H.M. Consul began the custom of giving a garden party on her birthday, May 24. This was attended by the leading officials of other nations as well as by the British.

The annual Masonic Ball and Reception was formerly a much anticipated social event of the winter months, when officers appeared in uniform and badges of distinction. It is greatly regretted by many that these delightful evenings have of late years been abandoned, and society asks "Why?"

The usual Customs Club dances and concerts provided much pleasure also for those fortunate enough to attend, while the ever-efficient and capable A.D.C. was always busy planning amusement and merriment for the changeful public.

St. Andrew's Ball afforded almost unequalled joy on the 30th of November for those able to join in the fashionable and fascinating intricate Scotch dances. With bagpipes to summon the Highlanders in their well-earned and fully deserved scarlet tunics and tartans, the "Macs" and other Scottish clans eagerly awaited the arrival of the heartily cheered haggis and bear's head to show their hospitality to their guests on that evening.

Times have changed and are changing. The East, however, including our much loved China, is not altogether uninteresting or unattractive, so let us still give three cheers for "our freedom" while here.

Traffic Difficulties

Referring to the petition of jinrickshas owners to the Municipal Council requesting that wheelbarrows should be obliged to display lights, the Editor remarks: We certainly think the lighting regulation should be compulsory in the case of vehicles of every kind using the streets after dark, whether carriages, 'rickshas, wheelbarrows or sedans.—*North-China Daily News*, January 14, 1875.

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The Growth of the American Community

An Interesting Excurs on into Past History

THE port of Shanghai was opened by the British in 1843. Three weeks later the first American ship arrived, smelling its way into potential wealth, and hot on its trail came the first American missionaries to convert the heathen. The psychological significance of American' demonstration eighty-seven years ago is as true to-day as it was then, for America is inevitably the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of humanity, one half relentlessly pursuing the elusive dollar, aggresive, impudent, uncannily successful: the other half religiously devout, sacrificial, enduring poverty and indignation for the sake of an ideal with as much relentlessness as its pecuniary half. In 1870 there were 255 Americans in Shanghai living on the narrow strip of land which fronts the creek and river. To-day the Americans in China number about 11,000 exclusive of expeditionary forces, 3,482 of whom are living in Shanghai. Nearly one-half these numbers comprise the missionary population while there are about 1,500 children of American parents born in China. There are 300 American business and professional concerns representing about half the numbers for the whole of China. Twenty years ago a hundred bags of American mail on a fortnightly trans-Pacific steamship service were hailed as of Santa Clausian aroma. To-day a weekly service brings to Shanghai upwards of 700 bags of American mail.

Early Mistakes

Yet, in spite of the mushroom-like growth and success of American trade and activity in Shanghai, the early days of American enterprise were not without drawbacks of a certain sordid humour. America has, however, a knack for getting along in the world and the gift of being able to laugh lustily at its own expense. In the first place the American Episcopal Church Mission could not have picked out a more unhealthy and dangerous hole than the Hongkew district which it chose for its site. And when Mr. H. G. Wolcot arrived, declaring in no uncertain terms that he was the United States Consul, and raising the American flag, he followed suit and established Shanghai-America in the malaria-filled swamps of Hongkew. The verbal riot with the British which followed after the flag raising was only quieted when it was pointed out that the territory across the Whangpoo was to be the American Settlement and safe from any British law, which extended only as far as the Bund side of the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo.

America got its settlement, on the wrong side of the creek, and by the same token became the rendezvous for every deserter, criminal, and drunkard who got off a ship in Shanghai port. Most of the scum which gathered in America's choice of territory were Americans, it must be admitted, yet a goodly number of British and Portuguese were represented. Jack ashore became a veritable nuisance, who, after breaking every law possible within the Settlement boundaries, took himself over to American territory and thereby got himself out of police control. The place became a refuge for every sort of criminal and the scene of every sort of crime. America in Shanghai promptly realized her impetuous mistake and "knuckled down" to the British, with the result that in 1863 the two territories were united and the International Settlement came into existence.

Striking Changes

The United States, however, did not allow its Shanghai citizens to buy land. Until 1916 when the present property of the American Consulate was purchased for Tls. 425,000, from Edward Ezra, that body was housed in rented premises. This year a million gold dollars will be spent by the American Government to build for the U. S. Consulate in Shanghai a building which will be massive and dignified. The first building to be erected in the same district in Shanghai was a bungalow constructed by an American named Everington, who, incidentally, was the first foreign man to die in Shanghai, in 1848.

To-day there are 300 American firms established in Shanghai including three American exchange banks. There is an American Chamber of Commerce, an American downtown club and a country club as well, a university club, a women's club, an athletic association, a bar association, a volunteer military company, an American Troop, an American newspaper, and a well-equipped American school. The recent purchases by American interests of the Shanghai municipal electric plant amounted to gold $50,000,000. Commercial aviation for China is being developed under American auspices and contracts have been entered into by the Chinese Government with two American groups for the establishment of commercial avaition routes. The first trans-China flight was made in an American plane manned by three Chinese trained in America. China-American wireless communications have been furthered by the concluding of contracts for the erection of two wireless stations at Shanghai, one for communications between Shanghai and America and the other between Shanghai and Europe.

With very few exceptions the films shown in Shanghai cinema houses are made in America and distributed by American film companies in Shanghai. Due to the Shanghai public's fondness for cinemas, America in general, and Hollywood in particular, have been overwhelmingly advertised.

The American Players who produce amateur drama upon the legitimate stage was started under the auspices of the American Women's Club in the spring of 1924. The success of the first group led to the formation of its own organization and in 1928 they built a studio for rehearsing and storage on Rue Cardinal Mercier. The American Club was started in 1916 when a group of fellows got together regularly to demonstrate their knowledge of bridge. At that time it was proposed that it be limited to 52 members "and a joker" and it was immediately named the Slam Club. Hardly had it been organized when applications for membership made larger quarters necessary. The name was changed to "American Club" and it is to-day housed in a six-storey building. There are now 1,113 members.

That, commerically, America in Shanghai has flourished goes without saying. The demand for Ameri-

(Continued on next page)

The entrance of the old Mixed Court when it was on Nanking Road in the 'eighties.

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can products all the way from motor cars to lettuce has been ever increasing. Last year the exports from the United States to the Far East totalled $816,648,000, exceeding by ten per cent. the average exports to the Orient for the five years, 1924-29. Imports from the Orient to the United States totalled last year $1,300,710,000.

Spiritual America

But getting away from the almighty dollar, admittedly the primary interest of Americans in Shanghai, to that powerful secondary interest in humanity, recumbent with heroism and martyrdom, the problem of defining Christianity in Shanghai grows difficult since it cannot be divided from the rest of China of which Shanghai is only the head-office. From the time that Dr. Boone arrived in China in 1837, up until the present day, every steamer arriving from America has been well stocked with missionaries ready to take up their labours in Shanghai or any where else in China. Bishop Boone came to Shanghai in 1845 when the foreign settlement had scarcely begun. The newly arrived missionaries took up their residence in the Hongkew area, a boys' school was opened under the charge of Miss Jones and Miss Morse, and the pupils entered for a term of ten years. The first few years were full of discouragement and sickness for the missionaries, nevertheless a number of converts were baptized which was adequate payment for those who loved their work. At the end of 1859, fifteen years after the establishment of the mission in Shanghai, twenty-two workers remained. To-day nearly half the numbers of Americans in China comprise the missionary populace.

In connection with the great movement for Christianity in China the Community Church was established in Shanghai and the Presbyterian Church on North Szechuan Road. The All Saint's Church is a branch of the American Episcopal. The Shanghai Sanitorium was built and is maintained under the auspices of the American Day Adventists. St. John's University is controlled by the American Church Mission. It may truthfully be said that America has done as much if not more for the spiritual and educational welfare of young China than any other nation.

The Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai Branch, was organized seventeen years ago for the purpose of operating an association programme for the men of the U. S. Navy. It was a long jump from the small rented quarters of that time to the large modern six-storey building completed in July 1923. Service men of all nationalities stationed in Shanghai use the building and it has been estimated that there is an average of 1,000 per day who take advantage of its privileges. The Foreign Y. W. C. A. has in Shanghai an employment bureau and a hostess house.

The Military

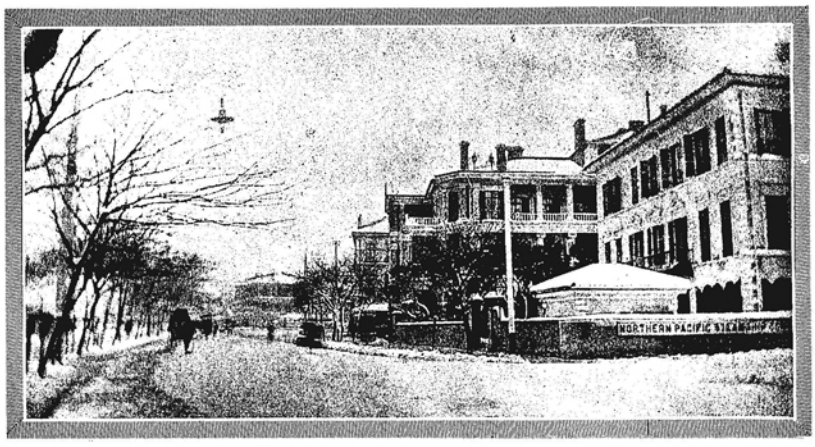
An American Company to the S.V.C. was never considered seriously until after the Boxer rising in 1900 although the American Community had had several spasmodic springings to arms previous to that time. Perhaps the institution of the American gaol had more to do with the ventual establishment of the fine Company of to-day than any other factor. The Settlement was in a tumult and the American Consulate was unprotected save for outside aid. There were two military prisoners serving sentences in the gaol, a couple of rifles were borrowed and these two gentlemen were put on guard. Within a fortnight of the mounting of the curious guard at the Consulate a meeting was called and the Company was given a start with 45 active members and 40 in reserve. The Company was formally established on January 5, 1906.

The American Troop in Shanghai was organized in 1923, strength one officer and 50 men. It was formed as the result of the activities of a number of enthusiastic Americans who wished to have some form of recreation combined with their recognized military obligations to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Possibilities of competition with other units, the Light Horse, and the Battery, in paper hunting, polo, mounted gymkhanas and other mounted sports, were incentives for the formation of the Troop. The American Troop was formally enrolled on the Strength of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on the 19th of October 1923. It is due to a large extent to the kindness of the U. S. Marines in Shanghai that the American Troop owes its training in that branch. The strength of the Troop now is three officers and 48 other ranks and their motto and device is "Service Fortiter" in a scroll under an eagle and arrows.

Old Honan Road under water after a typhoon late last century.

And The Law

The United States Court for China was established in 1906 and four judges have functioned since the creation of the Court. These are Lebbeus R. Wilfley, Rufus H. Thayer, Charles Summer Lobinger, and Milton Dwight Purdy. The term of a judgeship in the U. S. Court for China is ten years and so far Judge Lobinger is the only judge to have completed his term of office.



IN THE GREAT SNOWSTORM OF 1893

The Bund looking south after the storm which coated Shanghai with snow andice in 1893. The winter was one of the most severe Shanghai has known.

Accounts of the Paris experiments in instantaneous communication by the animal telegraph, a sort of thought or emotion transference by means of sympathetic snails, whose simultaneous movements, in electric apparatuses registered words on alphabetic dial-plates albeit as widely separated as France and America excited Shanghai. The Editor does not commit himself in the matter, saying "We have seen too many new discoveries rise and fall within the last thirty years, to place much confidence in any that assumes such vast pretensions—witness the great noise that was made about the electric light a year or two ago, who hears anything of it now?"—*North-China Herald*, Feb. 22, 1851.

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All Quiet on the Woosung Front

A "North-China" War Correspondent in the Second Revolution

By RICHARD WOOD

But for the incidence of a war in the Balkans, I once had a chance to achieve a small amount of fame. It was a very small chance, but still it existed. To understand what I mean, it is necessary to bear in mind that Europe can only take account of one war at a time. So when the war clouds rolled up in China at the beginning of the summer of 1913, there was really, had I known it, no occasion for me to bother about anything except my own job of work, for already there was a good-going struggle afoot in the Balkans, and few people outside of China were likely to pay more than the barest attention to the military aspects of the Second Revolution.

Of course, it intrigued Shanghai immensely, for it was the first war that had come to her doorstep for goodness knows how many years. The revolution in 1911 hardly worried her, for the turnover then was carried out very peaceably, and the only time I was at all in danger then was when an enthusiast at the Arsenal let off a shot by mistake. The year 1913 was very different. The Arsenal was held by Yuan Shih-kai's Northern troops, and in the hope of ousting them, local adherents of the South made a determined assault on that citadel. Night after night the roads near St. Catherine's Bridge were plastered by machine gun fire, and such was the fascination of the business that men and women spent evenings out there for the excitement of being under fire.

Chinese Navy's Hope

Hardly so fascinating did the events prove to those who had their houses shelled, having bits of their drawing rooms shot away, as was done on occasion, or for those who attended a band concert in the Public Gardens and had a shell land in their midst. What the Chinese Navy was hoping to hit on that latter occasion has never quite been made out. These events, however, have been amply dealt with in a book by a Mr. Rudinger, an Austrian who afterwards, I believe, proved to be an Irredentist, and those who need further information about the matter can be referred to his work, which is extensive. I used to barge into Rudinger on the field of battle, and the difference between us was that he looked like a war correspondent, whereas I could not hope to do that. He wore leggings, riding breeches, a khaki shirt, a helmet, carried two water bottles, a map case, field glasses and I think a revolver. I dressed in any old togs which were handy and had one waterbottle and one haversack, both of which belonged to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. It is always useful to belong to the S.V.C.

Leaving that part of the drama to Mr. Rudinger's book, it only remains to be said about the Arsenal that one bright day General Li Heo-chi with an army from the north landed on the Pootung littoral, marched across country overnight and was in the Arsenal before the attacking force know what was up. It was useless to persist in their assaults before Li's formidable force, and the attacking force slipped off quietly by the back of the Foreign Settlement to join the main Southern force at Woosung Forts. Li Heo-chi quickly followed, and about a week later occurred the battle of Kiangwan in which quite a few foreigners unwittingly got mixed up.

An Arduous Job

In the times of which I am speaking it did not appear to matter particularly to which side a war correspondent attached himself, and soon I found myself not duly accredited to the Southern Army but somehow or another loosely attached to it. There were also in a similar position Captain von Salzman, the famous German military critic whose articles attracted so much attention during the Great War, and a Mr. Campbell of the "New York Times." Others came and went, a couple of days' inactivity on the part of the armies generally proving too much for their patience. Captain Davies's hotel at the Forts provided suitable headquarters for us, but things were not quite so easy for me as the others. There was the difficulty of getting reports back to Shanghai, and I had to evolve the scheme of picking up a launch at about 4 a.m. from Shanghai, getting down to Woosung with my bicycle, and then cycling back in the late afternoon over the path which ran along the sea wall. In no place was it more than two feet wide, and it was an arduous job. There was no road in those days.

The first thing that happened at the Forts was that the Northern Squadron, three light cruisers including the Haichi and Haiyung (I have forgotten the name of the third) commenced to shell the defences. Here I saw scientific war corresponding for the first time, for von Salzman took careful notes of how the cruisers came circling up to within a few miles of the Forts, let off a shell, and then turned back. Von Salzman took notes of times and everything else, but as the cruisers seldom fired more than half a dozen shells a day, the other two of us got tired of scientific war corresponding and hunted the adjoining villages for splinters.

Southern Forces at Woosung

We knew that Li Heo-chi had by this time advanced to Kiangwan, but our attention was solely concentrated on watching how the Southern forces at Woosung would get away. We were told that they would creep along the Yangtze bank first to the forts at Tsezseling, and from there probably make their way to Kiangyin. All the Chinese, on the particular morning of which I am speaking, had told us that all was quiet on the Woosung front, and during the greater part of the morning my attention had been devoted to an earnest Chinese who informed me that he had come down to make peace between the parties, without a thought as to how it was to be done.

Then we found that we had been [illegible]ily let down. Somewhere about [illegible]p.m. the guns began to boom in [illegible] direction of Kiangwan, and we [illegible]ned that in the grey of the [illegible]orning the principal forces at Woosung had made their way along the railway line with the intention of carrying out a surprise attack. A hasty consultation took place, and from his map von Salzman showed how we could make a beeline across country and save much time. I demurred, saying that we should be held up by creeks and that the railway was the only feasible way. It was impossible to agree on the matter, so the other two went off overland while I legged it by the railway. Anxiety lest they should prove right with their greater experience lent wings to my feet, and I have never travelled so fast. Nevertheless dusk was setting in when I met the first of the Southern troops, making for Woosung. I believe the other foreigners never reached the field of battle.

The Chinese whom I met indicated that the battle was over, that they had not been engaged in it, and it could be gathered easily enough that a reverse had been sustained. As I was talking to them in my pidgin Chinese—not an accomplishment to be despised—a couple of shells came screaming overhead, and these redoubled their marching powers for Woosung. I was known to most of these fellows, and their advice was that I should come with them out of danger's way, but this did not suit my book. There was a battle on hand, and an account of it had to appear in next morning's "North-China Daily News."

Troops on the March

So it was a case of hurrying along the railway still faster, if possible, towards Kiangwan. I must have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of what is now the golf course at Seekingjao when I encountered three Chinese women, and spoke to them in the hope of obtaining information. In all my life I have never seen three more hopelessly demoralized creatures. Shell shock had not become a well-known expression at that time, but they must have had it. Trembling in every limb they could do nothing and say nothing.

This was on the outskirts of a small village, and after giving them up in despair, I heard a well-known sound—troops on the march. I have no idea what is the correct

Wounded in an initial skirmish at Kiangwan.

thing one should do in these circumstances, but I know I did the wrong thing—I took refuge behind a fence forming part of the nearest compound. Naturally I could not tell whose troops they were—North or South—but trusting that they would prove to be only a small party. I thought it might not be a bad idea to wait and see. It was not a small party, and as the minutes passed I became impatient and incautiously peered round the fence to see how they were dressed. Immediately I was spotted and a dozen rifles levelled at me. It was anything but pleasant, but this time I did the correct thing and walked out into the open. A tense moment or two, and then one of the men said he knew me. Happily for me they were Southern troops who had seen me frequently at Woosung.

Curiously enough, I thought, they were inclined to quarrel among themselves, and then I realized the trouble. Somebody, I fancy, wanted to make another attack on the Northern position at Kiangwan, but the others had apparently had enough. Just then the Northern guns spoke again, apparently searching the neighbourhood for enemy troops, and that persuaded them to betake themselves without further discussion to Woosung. I rather fancy, although I am not sure, that these were the "Dare-to-Dies."

A Plan Miscarried

By now I had worked out a plan which I thought had a fair measure of hope. It was to carry on along the railway for about a mile, and then try to strike into the country and reach Kiangwan Racecourse. Once there, it seemed to be a comparatively easy job to find the road to Shanghai, my hope being that the military would prove to have confined themselves to the railway. If these plans had any merit in them, they entirely miscarried, and within a quarter of an hour I found myself securely a prisoner.

After hastening along the railway line for about another ten minutes, I was beginning to look for a suitable place to break into the country when an unmistakable Northern challenge rang out—"Na I Jen"—which seems to me an excellent equivalent "Who goes there?" At the same time in the moonlight I saw three men with fixed bayonets advancing at the double. Even by this time I had hardly learned the correct thing for war correspondents to do, and was on the point of making a bolt for it, when out of the corner of my eye I saw a machine gun being trained on me from behind a bush. That decided the case, and in my best Pekinese (which is not good and extremely sketchy) I shouted back "Wai Kuo Jen," (Foreigner) and threw up my hands in the most approved fashion. Probably the reply in their own dialect had the effect desired by me, for they refrained from bayoneting or additionally putting the wind up me. We had some sort of discussion—or at least they principally did as my Chinese did not take me much further than telling them that I was a friend, a newspaper man, and wanted very badly to go home. They became entirely friendly, and I thought they were going to let me go, but it seemed ultimately to be decided that two of them should act as escort, and off we went.

In the Presence of General Li

Kiangwan Station was duly reached, and they marched me proudly along the platform between them. Actually they were so proud of their captive and absorbing the admiring glances of their compatriots so completely that they did not observe that I had stopped for a moment to speak to Mr. J. D. Read of the Railway who asked what was the trouble. I told him quite cheerfully that I was a prisoner, and it was not until later that I had even an inkling to account for his troubled expression. Incidentally my guard did not let me long out of their keeping, but hurried me to General Li's headquarters.

General Li was in a genial frame of mind, apparently, and received me courteously. He was, however, very busy talking through a field telephone. In the meantime Mr. E. R. Morriss, a cousin of Mr. H. E. Morriss and Mr. Gordon Morriss, who was acting General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, appeared on the scene and I learned that he had brought down a Red Cross train for the purpose of taking away the Northern wounded. He and Mr. Read inquired as to the particular kind of scrape into which I had landed myself, and after a discussion with a Chinese officer and then with General Li returned to say that I could have my parole and return immediately to Shanghai provided I wrote nothing about the battle until I received the General's official report.

Having successfully gone through as many adventures in that one day as had happened to me during all my previous life, I was emboldened to refuse. After all, it would have been heart-breaking to have worked the way I did and then not to be able to get my story of the battle into next morning's paper. I knew so little of other circumstances of the case not to understanding the warning which Mr. Read gave me, "Mind, you're a prisoner."

Not to worry with further details, I remained a prisoner until somewhere about half past eleven o'clock, and I noted that the Red Cross train did not leave for Shanghai. Finally at the hour mentioned General Li threw his other work aside, and said in view of the fact that I could not see my way to give my parole, he would give me a short report of the battle which I could publish. A Chinese officer translated, and then I was pushed off—not into one of the passenger compartments but in the tender of the engine with an armed guard around me. At Shanghai I was released, made a dash for the "North-China Daily News" and just managed to get a column report of the battle into the front page.

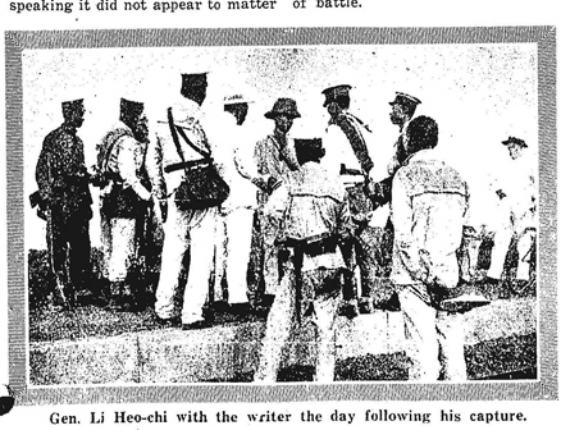
I am afraid I have never expressed my thanks sufficiently to Mr. Morriss or Mr. Read for getting me away from Kiangwan. I know that they purposely delayed the departure of the Red Cross train, and subsequently a significant story was told me, for the truth of which, however, I cannot vouch. It was to the effect that a foreigner had deserted from one of the naval services here and was assisting the Southern troops, to such effect that there was a reward of Tls. 1,000 on his head. If correct, my position was much less comfortable than I had any idea about. Still, there was nothing like being an optimist.

As has already been remarked there was nothing fundamentally opposed to any war correspondent attaching himself to whatever force he particularly fancied at the moment, and that is why, as being in direct communication with Shanghai, it seemed more adventageous to be with General Li Heo-chi's forces at Kiangwan for the next few days. General Li was waiting for the arrival of some heavy guns from the Arsenal with which he meant to batter the forts from the land side in cooperation with the Navy from the sea. The only thing, however, that happened in the next two days was that he persuaded a party of Southern troops which had not succeeded in retreating to Woosung, to surrender.

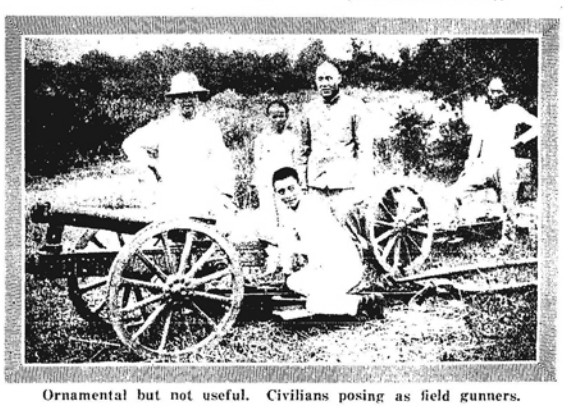
"Dare-to-Dies" Mutiny

Once more, having had it easy for a day or two, the correspondents were lulled into security, only to be aroused one afternoon by a telephone message from Woosung to the Red Cross in Shanghai to say that the "Dare-to-Dies" had mutinied and been almost wiped out by machine guns from the Forts. A launch was on the point of leaving with medical supplies, so we bundled into that and in a couple of hours were at Woosung. The "Dare-to-Dies" had been quartered outside the Forts, and disagreeing with the decision about the defence of the place had decided upon a surprise attack. They made it boldly but the commander of the Forts knew all about it beforehand, and it never had the ghost of a chance. Probably 80 men in all were killed, while a large number were wounded. When we got on the scene all the wounded had been attended to, and now Dr. [illegible]olyneux, the Acting Medical Of[illegible]r at Woosung, Captain Davies o[illegible]e Forts Hotel, Captain Samples, the Harbourmaster at Woosung, and everybody else in the vicinity were engaged getting the dead into vacant houses for the night. We were impressed into the work, and, although I could not understand what the particular urgency was, I soon learned. The last corpse was locked up in a house just as daylight was at an end, and then a pack of dogs was seen nose to the ground—like so many wolves, I suppose—ready to prey on the bodies. Molyneux had been an M. O. with the British forces at the relief of Peking, and he knew the urgency of the case. Incidentally a few of the dead men had had their ears cut off.

(Continued over leaf)



Gen. Li Heo-chi with the writer the day following his capture.



Ornamental but not useful. Civilians posing as field gunners.

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The end of this particular part of the campaign came quickly. First of all in the Woosung Creek, two or three miles above the Forts, all the old Chinese men-of-war were set ablaze. Beautifully build wooden junks with small guns mounted on wheels as it might be in the time of Nelson for anything I know to the contrary, they also contained a gorgeous collection of arms, halberts, spears and all sorts of other interesting antiquated weapons, and managing to buy a few. I cycled back bristling like a porcupine with such arms fastened on with pieces of string. There were explosions as the powder magazines in the war junks went up, and it was a pitiful ending to these boats. Curiously enough they had been ordered to do some job of work only a few days previously—an attempt I think to meet a menace from the Pootung shore, troops coming across in sampans, but as the threat did not materialize, the order was cancelled.

The End

Now for the end. For some reason the next night foreign destroyers turned their searchlights on to the river where the cable crosses from the telegraph company's building at Woosung to Pootung, and that night a number of us slept on the deck of a launch waiting for something to happen. Nothing took place, we had very little sleep, but in the morning Dr. Molyneux arrived to say that all was over. Those who know the buildings at the Telegraph Station, where the Harbourmaster's house also is, know also the lawn fronting the river, and there towards eight o'clock we gathered. Everybody with a spy-glass of whatever antiquity, a telescope or a pair of field glasses focussed it on the flagstaff of the Forts. At eight o'clock nothing happened, then a few minutes later a flag was seen fluttering up to the masthead, and instead of the emblem the South it was that of the North. The Forts had surrendered, and the war in that part of the country was over. Most of us had had enough of it in that hot summer.

Soon Dr. Molyneux, Captain Samples and myself were using shanks's mare to get to the Forts, which we found absolutely deserted, although before we had time to go and inspect the place a Northern officer arrived who forbade us admission. The doctor then had the bright idea of following up the retreating troops, and we set out for Paoshan City. Dr. Molyneux is the greatest humorist and wit I have ever met, and he pulled my leg beautifully about how brilliant a war correspondent I had proved to be. Suddenly he burst into song, as follows:—

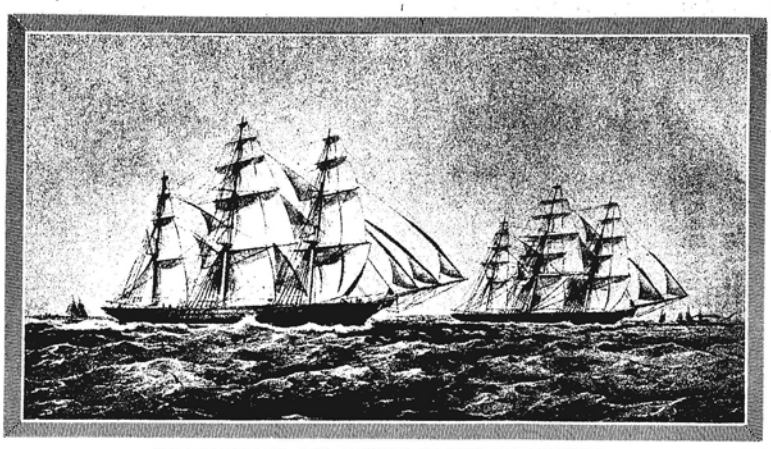
The editor may look surly,
Heigh ho says Roly!
But he'll have to cough up to young
Bennett Burleigh,
With a Roly Poly, Gammon, Etc.

It was infectious, and until we reached Paoshan the whole world seemed to rhyming "surly" with "Burleigh," and we passed through the gates of the city with shouts of gammon and spinach and all the rest of the business.

Paoshan was dead: utterly deserted. Only one unfortunate soul in the place—a woman who was obviously mad.

I need not go into the further particulars of the Woosung business, principally matters of routine. Within a day or two I was off to Kiangyin and then to the siege of Nanking. But that is another story.

When I parted from Molyneux, he said in his inimitable manner, "See you in five years' time in Germany. Same capacities."



THE "TAEPING" AND "ARIEL" RACING UP CHANNEL

In the tea race of 1866 these English clippers left Foochow together and docked in London within 20 minutes of one another after a 99 day voyage.

Rivalry of the Tea Clippers

Races Between British and American Vessels

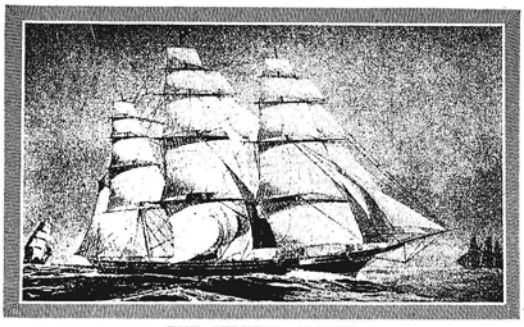
THE famous China tea clippers were in their infancy in the forties, the tea trade at that time being quite small, but in 1850 the list of American clipper ships launched contains the name of all the foremost captains and builders in the United States. Six out of the 13 new clippers caused great commotion among the owners of British tea ships by making passages from China ports to England which at the time were considered impossible. America had specialised in fast tea clippers making the voyage between Shanghai and New York in between 80 and 90 days; but in two years honours between the rivals were even.

In 1852 the tea clippers of the two nationalities were measuring themselves against each other whenever opportunity offered. The English clipper "Challenger," after loading tea at Shanghai, fell in with the famous American clipper "Challenge" at Anjer, homeward bound with Canton tea. The two vessels left Anjer on the same day and when this was telegraphed home tremendous stakes were wagered as to which should be the first arrival in London. After a very smart run the "Challenger" succeeded in beating the "Challenge" by two days into dock, their actual times being: "Challenger," Shanghai to London, 113 days, "Challenge," Whampoa to London, 105 days.

Though beaten by two days from Anjer, the "Challenge" actually made the shortest passage, but when one allows the distance between Shanghai and Whampoa there must have been little to choose between them.

"Horizonal-moving balloons were said to have been invented more than thirty years ago, and now they are revived, but we will not believe that their powers are matured, until we witness them traversing long tracts of country and hear of their arrival at the destined port." Editorial in *North-China Herald*, Feb. 22, 1851.

Seven summers now can speak the story of Shanghae. The sun of prosperity has shone over it. A few years ago the native hamlet and the rude employments of native industry alone occupied the spot which now presents the various signs of European civilization and all the busy evidences of a rising commercial settlement. The nucleus of an important trade is being rapidly developed, and year by year, the elements of progressive increase become more distinctly prominent, giving fair anticipation of future greatness.—*North-China Herald*, December 28, 1850.



THE "FLYING CLOUD"

One of the most notable American clippers. She made the double record of 89 days to San Francisco in 1852.

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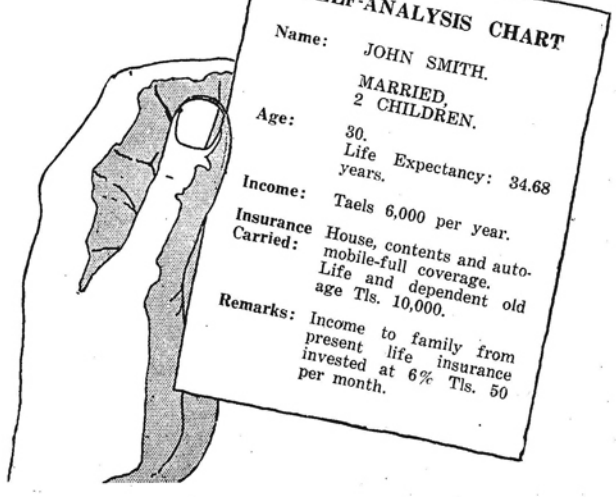

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Hard Struggle of the Russian Community

Just Finding Its Feet After Years of Misfortune

IF all foreign communities in Shanghai grew in size and developed with the growth of their respective interests and trade, it is different so far as the Russian community of Shanghai is concerned. Numerically negligible in former days, owing to the misfortunes of war and the Bolshevik revolution, when all opposing the communist rule had to give up their properties and homes and to flee abroad, the Russian community of Shanghai in the course of the last few years has become the largest European community of this great international city.

In 1914 the Russian community numbered hardly 100 members. Besides the Consul-General and his staff there were only few business men engaged in tea trade and those connected with the Shanghai office of the now liquidated Russo-Asiatic bank. An agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet was maintained to meet the requirements of their vessels coming to this port and a Naval Office in the harbour, as there were always Russian men-of-war, Askold, Dmitri Donskoi, Manchur and many others, whose names now belong to the historical past.

With the beginning of the Great War came many agents and representatives of the Russian Army to buy supplies and in 1916-1917 numerous refugees began to arrive from the regions of Poland occupied by the Germans.

Influx of Refugees

In 1919, when Bolshevism began to spread all over the Russian Far East, the influx of refugees increased considerably—several thousands a year, some of them settling down in Shanghai, but mostly passing through on their way to Europe.

The biggest wave of Russian refugees came to Shanghai in 1922, when several thousands of the unfortunate population of Vladivostok and the remnants of the White armies in Siberia, were brought to Shanghai on several ships of Admiral Stark's fleet. The fleet consisted of a few obsolete steamers and lighters and every inch of their decks was filled to capacity with the sick, starved and nervously shaken people, men, women and children.

There were difficulties in obtaining permission to land the passengers of this sorrowful fleet but finally it was obtained and the Russian community of Shanghai at once became bigger by 3,000.

By no means wealthy or economically strong, the Russian community could not provide alone the necessary food and shelter for their newly arrived compatriots and it was the generous and hearty assistance of other foreign communities that made possible the solution of this difficult problem.

The Language Difficulty

It was not an easy thing for the newcomers to find employment and means to exist. The circumstances of life and trade were very different from those they knew in Russia and above all, Shanghai speaks the languages they did not know.

With the course of time, however, and with the same helping hand of foreign friends, the Russian refugees pulled through and began to get on their feet.

There are now about 13,000 Russians in Shanghai, engaged in all sorts of professions, business or trade. If in former days there were certain occupations considered "taboo" for the foreigner in Shanghai, in their struggle for existence, the Russian refugees may have committed certain breaches of etiquette; they became chauffeurs, servants, small shopkeepers, etc. There was even a case when a desperate Russian intended to become a ricsha coolie, thus challenging not only the rules of the foreign etiquette but the never disputed domain of the Chinese coolie.

The fronts on which the Russian refugees fought their way into the life of this great international city were divers and many: boarding houses and provision stores in Hongkew, dining rooms, bakeries, cafes, millinery shops on Avenue Joffre, etc.

Many found employment with large foreign institutions such as Shanghai Power Station, Waterworks or Municipal Services. A considerable number are now engaged in office work.

The "Intelligentsia"

The so-called "intelligentsia" also did well and the Russian community may justly boast of a number of prominent compatriots, who fought their way to prominence against many odds. Russian architects, of whom specially noted are A. I. Yaron and L. N. Pashkoff; Russian physicians, who have their own society, headed by Dr. A. A. Shishlo; artists—V. S. Podgoursky, M. A. Kichigin and others; journalists—there are three Russian dailies in Shanghai; musicians, who, compared with the other nationalities almost monopolized that branch of art in Shanghai, are brilliantly represented by such distinguished personalities as Prof. B. S. Zakharoff, S. S. Aksakoff, and others.

The social life of the Russian community is in the period of growth: there are three schools, generously supported by foreign friends, municipal councils of the Settlement and French Concession, and other institutions; unions of Russian ex-service men, military invalids, cossacks and ex-navy officers; charity societies and professional associations and many smaller organisations.

Thanks to the efforts of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, with its untiring chairman Dr. D. T. Kazasoff there is a miniature hospital for the poorer elements of the Russian community, where Russian physicians attend free of charge.

The Volunteers

Amongst the different units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps there is a company of Russian volunteers, commanded by Capt. C. P. Saveloff. As a separate unit attached to the S.V.C. is the Russian Detachment, formed by two infantry companies, commanded by Maj. G. G. Thieme.

It would be premature to say, however, that the Russian community has reached already the stage when it might be called a self-supporting body. Not yet. Its economic development was seriously handicapped by the absence of necessary credit and, hence, many courageous schemes and proposed transactions had to wait for better opportunities. The place of the former Russo-Asiatic Bank is taken by two banking establishments, one of which, with American capital, is ably handled by former employees of their once so powerful predecessor.

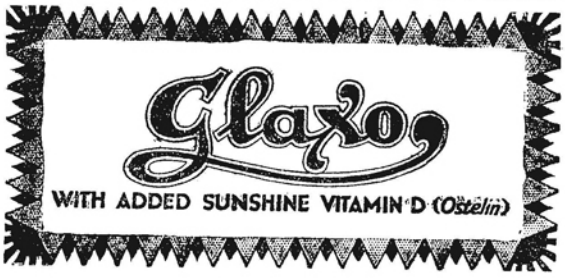
This short description of the Russian community in Shanghai can not be concluded without mentioning the name of a man who did his utmost, and did it very efficiently, to help those who by fancy or destiny came sick, shaken and penniless to this exotic Babylon, looking for a place to live in and work quietly. Mr. V. F. Grosse, the former Russian Consul-General, has done, and still does, the tremendously difficult task of finding employment, providing documents and recommendations and what not for the thousands of his compatriots in need.—G. S.

Ice Shortage

We hear that so little Ice was collected last winter, that the Community will not be able to enjoy that healthful luxury for any lengthened period the present season; besides, a rich monopolist is the owner of the Ice-houses here-abouts and asks an exorbitant price for what he has collected.

Even at this late period, we think it would be better to send to or charter a ship, at Ningpo, to bring up a supply for the use of the foreign residents here, health as well as comfort is concerned in this matter.—*North-China Herald*, June 7, 1851.

The latest ball programmes: "The Spider and the Fly," or a polite request to join in the mazy dance; "A Fandango on the Fan, Fan," by the Heathen Chinee and Lady; Domestic and Other Scenes, coloured medallions; "The Wedding Bouquet" in silver.—Advertised in the *North-China Daily News*, February 1, 1875.



NORTH-CHINA CIRCULATION

A GLANCE at the census returns of Shanghai is proof that the circulation of the "North-China" is international. In this it reflects the character of Shanghai, which has been well termed "the Metropolis of the Far East"—a city of nearly three million population, numbering among its members almost every nation in the world.

Practically all the foreign population (of the prosperous class) reads English with ease, and there are few families of English-speaking people who are without a daily copy of the "North-China." The Chinese of any real purchasing power—those of the substantial merchant class, bankers, professional men and students—are also readers of the "North-China." The community is a most sophisticated one, buying articles and luxuries produced in all the Western countries. In fact, the purchasing power of the readers of the "North-China Daily News" is considerably higher than that of the average reader of a New York or London daily and would more nearly approximate that of the subscriber to such periodicals as "Vogue" or "Country Life"

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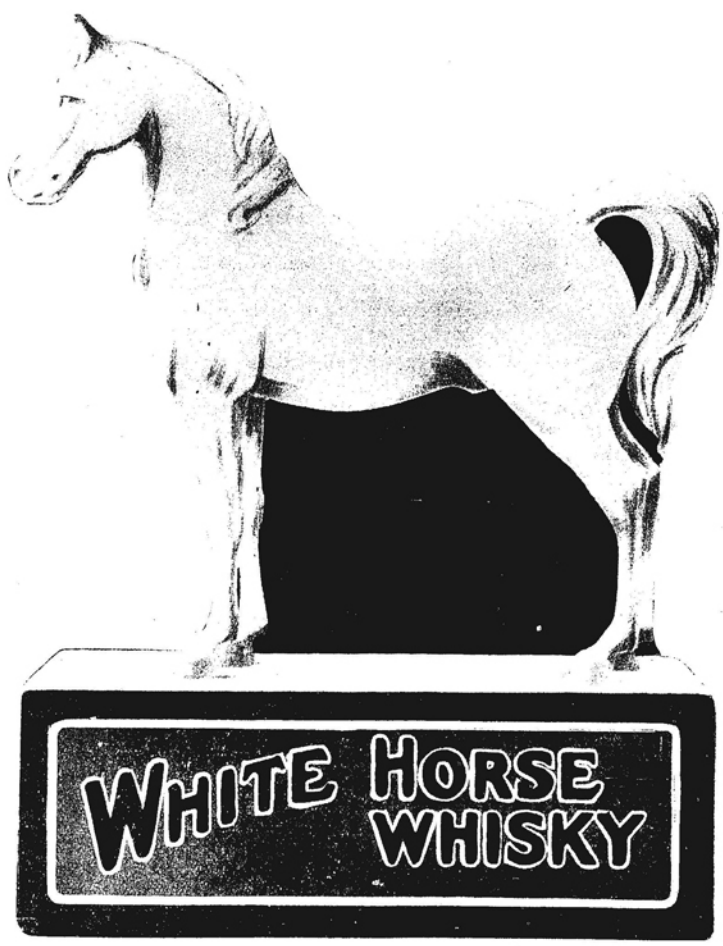
Sole Agents for

White Horse Whisky
Marchant's Whisky
McEwan's Ales & Stouts



Sole Agents for

JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED

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Then and Now

History as Written in the Advertisement Columns

By MERRIAM GRIFFIN

THE relentless march of civilization has made no mean mileage since the "good old days" of Shanghai when a handful of foreigners set about transplanting home standards in a new land. Each stop has been faithfully recorded in the "North-China Herald" from then to now. And again it is aptly proved that the advertisement is history's ablest chronicler. "If you would know an age, or a period, look at its advertisements," some modern has remarked. And from the advertisements of the earliest "North-China Heralds"—here is the Shanghai of the fifties:

A few men, hard drinkers, hard workers, hard players, waiting for the occasional ship to arrive with goods to sell and comforts to buy. A few women, always feminine in spite of poineering hardships, modestly vain, demurely gay, waiting for the occasional ship to arrive with neck ribbons and powder puffs and a breath of scandal.

Bring back the Bottles

Import cargo was the chief joy of life to the advertising department. There were days when only the well-known liquor list and a standing promise that Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters would purify the blood, cure scrofula, mercurial diseases, fever and ague, bilious fever, liver complaints, dyspepsia, piles, rheumatism, scurvy, and ulcers, filled the front page of the "Herald." Suddenly a boat would arrive and "Shanghae" would be agog. Then indeed the advertising business flourished. Not that the wine and spirits list were slighted, far from it, in the midst of an alluring list of produce the old familiar Mumm's Champagne from Rheims would appear nicely sandwiched between American patent leather shoes and turpentine. Three pieces of rich scarlet damask once made a lovely frame for Bass's Pale India Ale while Seiditz powders hovered in the background and black hats and nails vied for prominence with Jamaica rum in the picture. After the advertiser quaintly announced that he had for sale some candles, gin, lamp wicks, and shaving cream, he warned his customers that they had better bring the bottles back or he would charge them a dollar more.

Blondes and Lace

Shanghai's only exports at that time were tea and silk. Her imported products were varied and as exciting as the lands from which they came. Shirtings, glue, soap, woollens, cottons, "Long Ells"—whatever they might be, came from England. Garlic and lace from Spain. Maccaroni from Italy. Dried lilies and ivory, indigo and ebony, cinnamon and sandalwood—every ship that sailed in from the Straits bore a spicy cargo, not the least of which was opium, in huge quantities. Manila cheroots were eagerly bought the moment they arrived. And with the produce from far countries came its own winsome advertising. Thus, a shipment of lace from Spain endeavoured to teach history, "Murcia has long been renowned for its silks and has a great reputation for brilliancy of its dyes. Almargo is noted for its Blondes and lace."

Devastatingly Feminine

As for the mode of dressing in those halycon days when men were men and women were still women, it appears to have been an art which even the wilds of China could not blemish. Along the muddy Bund during the evening promenade each gentleman wore the top hat he had bought at P. F. Richards and Co. who also sold aerated soda water and real Scotch oatmeal. An 1851 advertisement speaks of "caps for men of rats' skins (shades of Daniel Boone!), caps of Marten's fur, seal skins, and cut velvet." For women's heads there were bands made of sarcenet, silk, velvet and gauze. For the body there were bands made of lute-string — which sounds very poetical if somewhat impractical. Stockings were of satin or cotton cloth the former smacking somewhat of the chorus girl. The shoes were of silk and satin, even as of to-day, and also of wood, presumably *a la* Holland. In March 1851 there came the breath-taking announcement that from Paris and from London had arrived perfumery, essences, lavendar water, bandaline, hair-oil, eau de cologne, hair dye, smelling salts, powder and powder puff, cold cream and bear's grease. There can be no doubt that the ship bearing this precious cargo was welcome with open arms and one wonders just what the ladies did before the momentous event. Almost immediately after came gold and silver mounted riding whips, walking sticks, and a few elaborately carved platters. Life began to take on an unprecedented hue and glamour in old Shanghae.

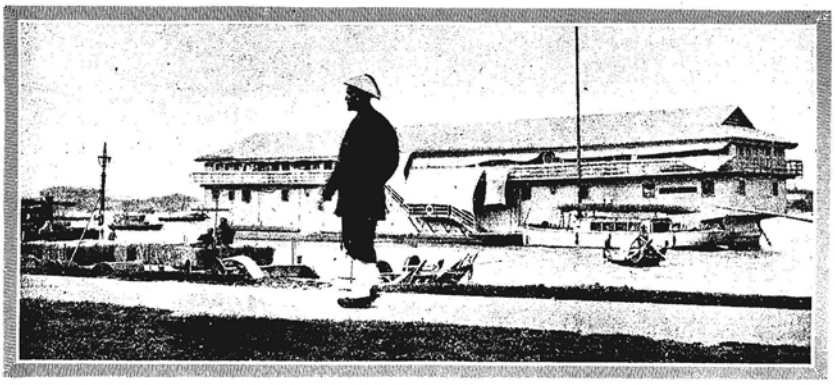
THE CITY WALL

Beggars on the old wall of the Native City of Shanghai, torn down to make the Boulevard des Deux Republiques.

Hot on the trail of the walking stick and the carved platters came marble mantle pieces, studs, moneysafes, table knives in sets, and gilt mouldings for framing and cornices. After a half dozen years of desolate existence there came a renaissance of luxury and when a few red-plush rocking chairs arrived the climax was felt to have been reached. It hadn't been, however, for suddenly Shanghae turned musical and even as the "North-China Daily News" to-day flaunts the newest gramaphone achievements of Ted Lewis and Rudy Vallee at its readers, so then did the "North China Herald" come forth with the seductive announcement that in Shanghae there was a keyed accordion, a gothic shape flutina, a 48 keyed concertina, and a selection of music including Polkas, Quadrilles, and Waltzes. As further proof that Shanghae was getting quite gay and giddy the Brussels stair carpet, the saddles, the coloured kid gloves for gentlemen, and the French Jaconets, silk Paletots, lace, veils, sashes, and the Caroline Improvers (what is it?) went like hot cakes.

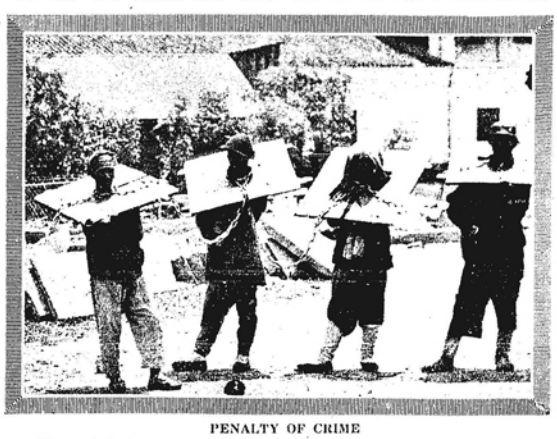
The Dragon's Saliva

Perhaps a few extracts from the Fugitive Notes of a Chinese, anent the English ladies and gentlemen can sum up their appearance. "Nothing," says this author, "can possibly be so enchanting as to see ladies that compress themselves into taperforms of the most exquisite shape, the like of which I have never seen before. The elegant dresses they wear are often made of watered silk that looks like a collection from some cirrus-cloud. In the cold weather they are in the habit of putting variegated fur tipetts and boas around their necks. Tortoise-shell combs are used for keeping up the hair, both on the back and the side of the head. Their caps are decked with elegant artificial flowers, their bonnets carry plumes of brilliant feathers, and caps and bonnets alike are trimmed with beautiful ribbons. As for the men, their undergarments are tight, their outer short and open in front. The sleeves of their coats are worn tight to keep out the cold. As perspiration is very much disliked, scented oils or waters are much used in some of which, for deliciousness of flavour, can vie with what is of the highest repute among us under the name of "The Dragon's Saliva."



THE ARIEL

An opium receiving hulk that was anchored off The Bund opposite the Shanghai Club until the early years of the present century.



PENALTY OF CRIME

How criminals were punished in the late years of the last century: the cangue in Nanking Road.

Races! Races! Races!

Apparently the influx of so much potential gaiety found its natural outlet, for immediately there began to crop up a series of diversions hitherto unknown. On April 12, a boxed announcement appeared as follows: "Races! Races! Races! Edward Hall begs to announce that he purposes providing a COLD COLLATION on the course at the ensuing meeting. Tiffin, $1. Port or Sherry $1 per bottle, Champagne $1.50 per bottle, Ale and Porter, 50 cents a bottle." Mr. Hall also sold Hot Cross Buns on that day. A few days later a contributor sent in the results of the races with a little introduction stating that "On Tuesday last our little course was thronged by beauty and fashion." And in the same issue there is a fervent affirmation that Tuesday night was rendered memorable in the annals of Shanghae by the most brilliant assembly hitherto congregated together in the important and rapidly increasing settlement. The Bachelors of Shanghae, on occasion of the meeting of the local races, came forward in a manner spirited to a degree and wound up the day's festivities with a Ball of unusual brilliancy. The rooms were graced by the presence of all the rank of beauty, wealth, and fashion. The dancing was continued till about 12 o'clock when a supper of a very elegant description was served. The ladies having "slightly partaken" of the excellent repast returned to the Ball room. "We have only to add," the article concludes, "that the meeting broke up at a late, or rather we should say an early hour, and are glad to find on enquiry that none of our fair residents experienced either cold or inconvenience from the very severe night." Apparently the ladies at that time had very little, if any, appetite, but otherwise it sounds like a pretty good party.

Queens and Pawns

A Chess Club was also formed of which the editor of the "North-China Herald" makes caustic comment saying that while he had no intentions of disparaging the merits of Chess, inasmuch as Franklin and others had approved of it, he thought it scarcely suitable for Shanghae, since recreations which necessitate exercise such as Billiards, Fives, or the Alley, seemed to him more preferable. Apparently in this instance the Chess Club paid little heed to the Press for it went merrily on.

In the month of December 1850 the New Theatre Royal opened, its amateur performers presenting "Petite Comedie of Diamond Cut Diamond, or How to Die For Love." The new little theatre hoped, in its advertisement, that from it there might be disseminated thoughout the Celestial Empire, the English Drama. Apparently its first effort was a huge success for in February 1851 appeared the following news item, "On Tuesday last the Amateurs of the Theatre Royal gave the Foreign Community a second treat; the pieces selected were Love, Law, and Physic: and Bombastes Furioso: the performance went off with much spirit amidst repeated plaudits and continual bursts of merriment. The usual brilliant assemblage of the fair and full attendance of the sterner sex graced the pretty little theatre."

But be it said that in spite of the worldly follies in which Shanghae was revelling it always went to church on Sunday morning, in the godown of J. White, Esq. during the incapacity of the Trinity Church owing to a fallen roof. Public worship was also held in the new school on the premises of the London Missionary Society every Sabbath.

Plumbago Larpentoe

And if advertisements may be taken as gospel every one in Shanghai was spending a great deal of time cultivating flowers. Richards and Co. guaranteed beautiful specimens from their seeds of Dyclytra Spectabilis, Daphne Fortuni, Olea Fragrans, Clemonanthus Fragrans, Jasminum Nudiflorun, Poeonia Moutan, Viburnum Plicaturas, Edgworthia Chrysantha, Plumbago Larpentoe, Lycoris Radiate, and Forsythia Viridissima. No doubt when little Dorothy was told by her mother to go out in the garden and pick a bouquet of Poeonia Moutan, Olea Fragrans, Budlea Lyndleyana, with just a dash of Lycoris Radista please, and stay away from the Plumbago Larpentoe, my dear," she was just too thrilled for words. Vegetables were grown too. Asparagus and rhubarb flourished but the strawberry "appeared to go blind" soon after expanding and the ground about the town was too low to raise potatoes.

Just about that time there appeared the following advertisement, "California Bricks—Bricks—good red bricks, made in Stockton, landed at Long Wharf Tuesday and will be sold for Drs. 50 per M." Apparently these good red bricks had not got sea-sick coming over for they were the sturdy ancestors of the still existing red brick atrocities in Shanghai.

Teeth and Time

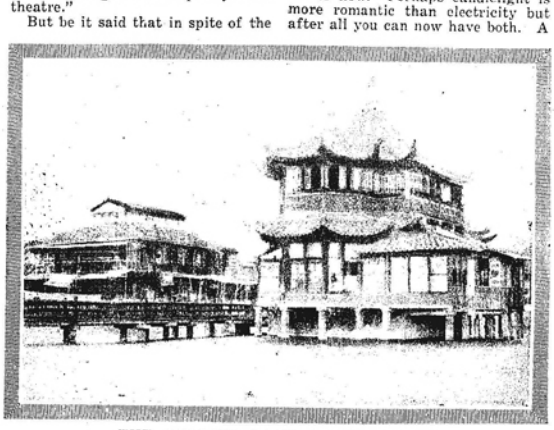
In June 1851 the arrival of a dentist to Shanghae was announced along with his first advertisement in which if was stated that Mr. K. Newbolt was prepared to treat all diseases of the teeth and to supply their loss from one tooth to a complete set with the newly invented mineral teeth. What Shanghae had done about its dental urgencies up until that time no one knows.

So life "crept on apace," in the Shanghae 50's. The Public Park was started and after much dispute finished. The Shanghai Library opened and a few novels were made available to the ladies. In the shops sedan chairs were built for shopping and office and buggies made for that Sunday ride and moonlight courting. In September 1851 a pleasure boat on the European model, 45 feet long, was offered for sale. In October it was still for sale and also in November. Apparently the advertiser then gave up in disgust for the wintry season. It was not until 1862 that a Japanese summer resort was advertised in the "North-China Herald." Tsingtao and Peitaiho were unknown wilderness. Summer vacations were spent in Shanghae beneath the punkahs, while summer or winter, all Shanghae went on the popular superstition that water is poison. Advertisements for liquor were ever on the increase, and still a case of beer was neatly sandwiched in between an advertised oil painting of the Jew in Venice and rat traps.

The Dear Dead Days and Now

There are some who sigh for the dear dead days when fresh beef was a dollar for fourteen pounds and eggs six coppers a dozen—not to mention sherry for eight dollars a case and champagne ten dollars a case. There are many who would like to have lived in the times when no party was a party until every one had fallen on the floor and gone to sleep, when men wore coloured kid gloves, and ladies wound cherry coloured ribbons around their sixteen inch waists.

But take a look at the advertisements now. Perhaps candlelight is more romantic than electricity but after all you can now have both. A



THE WILLOW PATTERN TEAHOUSE

As it appeared before the era of concrete in the Native City of Shanghai.

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RECONSTRUCTED PREMISES OF
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
SHANGHAI

PAST ACHIEVEMENTS AND FUTURE PROMISE

Important Changes Under Way in Premises of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company, Limited

The extensive additions and alterations which have already been begun on the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, Ltd. have attracted much interest and enquiries as to their nature and also elicited some general information with regard to the history of this outstanding firm whose career it seems particularly appropriate to trace in an anniversary number.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, Ltd. opened for business in Shanghai in December, 1904, almost 26 years ago, and became a limited company in May, 1908; but the present company had started out in Calcutta in 1882. Its immediate success led to the formation of branches throughout India and later to other countries in the East and Far East, the number of branches now being 45 in all.

This success, so a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed, is attributed by the heads of this firm to their principle of giving the highest value at the lowest prices, for cash, a principle which still remains the outstanding policy of Whiteaway's. An extract from the Articles of Association reads as follows:—

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

"To acquire and take over as going concerns, and amalgamate the several business of East India and Colonial merchants and agents, drapers, outfitters and general storekeepers, and otherwise heretofore carried on at 13, St. Paul's Church Yard, in the City of London, and in various places in India, China, the Straits Settlements, Burma, Ceylon and elsewhere abroad, under the styles or firms of "Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company" and "Laidlaw & Lake," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of the said several businesses in connection therewith respectively."

This firm has penetrated into many lands and maintains large establishments in India, Burma, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Siam, Kenya Colony, Java, Sumatra, China and Argentina. The alphabetical list of its shops marches on in this imposing procession:—Alor Star, Bangkok, Bassein, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Colombo, Darjeeling, Edoret, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Kandy, Kuala Lumpur, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Malacca, Mandalay, Maymyo, Medan, Mombasa, Moulmein, Mussoorie, Naini Tal., Nairobi, Nakuru, Nuwara Eliya, Penang, Poona, Prome, Rangoon, Seremban, Shanghai, Simla, Singapore, Soerabaia, Taipen, Teluk Anson, Tientsin, Toungoo, London.

The men who stand at the head of this gigantic organization are Messrs. Mence Wilkinson, Chairman and Managing Director; A. W. Prior, Vice-Chairman; A. J. King, Director and Secretary; J. Thomson, Director; M. Wilkinson, Jr., Director; A. Forward, Director, J. H. Lewes, Director; and W. J Ward, Manager of the Shanghai organization.

Improvements Under Way

As stated above, the Shanghai shop, on the corner of Szechuen and Nanking Roads, is undergoing alterations at the present which will bring the premises of this well known Emporium into line with the most up-to-date buildings of Europe.

In order to gain additional floor space for the shop two more storeys will be added on the east part of the Building, which will be connected by arches with the existing part of the store. The creating of a new elevator lobby on each floor of the store will certainly be found a convenience to patrons. For the purpose of obtaining a maximum of daylight and natural ventilation the entire outside of the whole building will be changed, the masonry relieved from the heavy and out-of-date ornamentation and nearly the entire wallspace opened up and provided with modern steel casement windows. In harmony with this structural alteration the refacing of the building will be executed along the modern lines of the architectural style which now has been generally adopted abroad. Simplicity in design, dignity and effectiveness will be the keynote of this remodelled building. Special thought has been given to designing the outside electric illumination in full architectural harmony with the rest of the building.

While the entire building is undergoing the process of general repair, the two upper floors will be turned into most modern office accommodations, which in such excellent location certainly will fill a long felt demand. The top floor will contain an up-to-date flat for the Company's Manager.

The whole construction work will be executed so as not to interfere with the business of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., the greater part of the work being done in night shifts.

The design and supervision of this work is entrusted to C. H. Gonda, Architect. S. E. Faber is the structural consulting engineer. Messrs. Sun & Yik are the Building Contractors.

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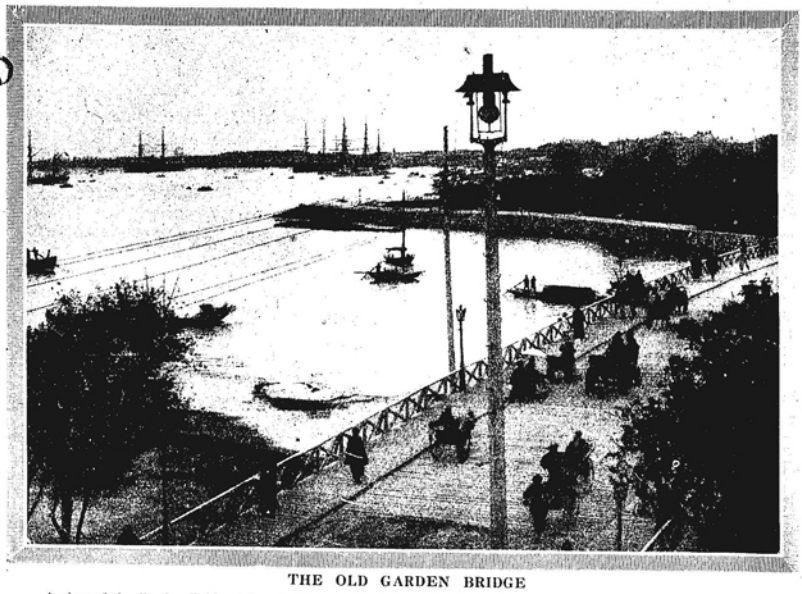


THE OLD GARDEN BRIDGE

A view of the Garden Bridge taken in 1887. This wooden structure served in the place of the imposing span which now bridges the creek.

buggy ride in the moonlight may have its advantage since a horse can conceivably keep on the road without a guiding hand but it is the man who owns a swanky motor-car who gets the fair damsel now. And for practicality, speed, and power, just where is the sedan chair in comparison with the automobile? The electric fan is a miracle of coolness and freshness compared to the laborious punkah. The Drinking Age, it may be said, is safely past. Yet, if there are those who would revive the old customs there is still enough liquor in Shanghai for a good long spree of it. Gone are the Jacconet muslins and the Balzoneen print dresses and in their place the charming organdies and voiles of the season have perhaps even a more piquant picturesqueness. The caps and hats, beribboned and laden with artifical flowers might find a worthy rival in the flappy picture hats delicately trimmed with ribbon and pastel bloom worn by Shanghai's summer ladies now. This season's flare for feminity has felled with a devastating blow any plea for the return of the old days on that score. Probably the men are the last to wish a reversal of styles. The coloured kid gloves and the top hats for the Bund-side promenade may have been elegantly ludicrous in muddy Shanghae but at any rate even the men will have to admit that they were ludicrous. The gold and silver mounted walking sticks, long since changed for rich plainness, were as much out of place then as they would be now. Shanghai, in spite of its sophistication, is a far-cry from Fifth Avenue.

The Gothic shaped flutina and the accordion have long since been buried and from the dust arisen the gramaphone and the piano. The telephone so modestly advertised to-day is one commodity that even the most ardent "old-timers" will have to admit. Yachts are now auctioned off almost daily while the final disposal of the frail craft which was so futiley advertised in 1851 is still a mystery. The race club still remains and in addition there are golf clubs, tennis clubs, cricket clubs, rowing clubs, in fact there are to-day 171 clubs and societies for the foreigner in Shanghai. Manila rope is still advertised although the Manila cheroot seems to have become somewhat decadent. The old quilled pens had a poetic influence that no doubt made for courteous and gallant literature but who would trade them for a typewriter and a fountain pen? There are a dozen cinema theatres in Shanghai to-day and no excuse for not seeing a new show every night if so desired. In addition there are the A.D.C., the American Players, and the German Amateur Dramatic Club, which although they have not exactly disseminated, drama throughout "the Celestial Empire" have at least gone a long way from "How to Die for Love" which won so many plaudits in the New Royal Theatre. The quack medicines of the Shanghae fifties, guaranteed to cure everything from ague to corns, have given way to scientific mentholatums, malts, and oils, which merely hope to "relieve" the cause for their need.

THE OLD YANGKINGPANG

Looking westward down Avenue Edward VII from a bridge where the War Memorial now stands.

Efficiency vs. Leisure

The bachelor's ball given after the races in 1851 was followed by a careful enquiry on the next day as to what ill effects its strenuousness had had upon the ladies. The night life in Shanghai now is famous around the world and the many café, cabaret, roof-garden, and hotel advertisements which fill the paper every day are not altogether necessary. Nineteen thirty Shanghai does its best to cram as much efficiency into its nights as into its days.

And there envious reminiscences may be justified. Leisure, once became a habit, makes of efficiency a tired clown. That telephones, electric fans, and typewriters are indispensable even grandmother admits. But it is the fervour and fever of the twentieth century which makes them so.

The Rise of Japanese Interests

Important Position of the Largest Local Community

It has been emphasized time and again that the foreign nation which has the greatest interest in China is Japan. It was only in comparatively recent years that the country turned its attention to modern industry, at a time when other nations were already far ahead on the road of industrialism and markets were well on the way to being captured. Japan adopted the western model with enthusiasm. The nearest market was China and not unnaturally most of her trade found its way here.

According to the earliest returns available, those of 1864, Japan's trade with China amounted to only Hk. Tls. 2,177,152. Since then the increase has been extraordinarily rapid. In 1884 the figures represented a twenty-five-fold increase. In 1926 this increase was 150 fold. The total value of exports and imports between China and Japan during 1929 was Yen 556,626,506, which, although it represented a decrease of Yen 51,072,088 as compared with 1928, was a remarkable illustration of ability considering trading conditions in China and throughout the world.

There is an impression that the major part of Japan's trade is with the north. Enormous sums are, of course, expended in facilitating trade with Manchuria, and Japanese investments there may be expected to yield large returns. But an actual analysis of the trade statistics reveals that more than forty per cent. of Japanese trade with this country is done in central China. That is to say, nearly half the total amount passes through the port of the Yangtze, Shanghai.

Of all the foreign communities here the Japanese is by far the largest, numbering over 26,000, with all the forms of a self-contained body—clubs, athletic associations, gardens, large business houses, huge shipping interests, a consulate-general, a court, colleges, and four primary schools with about one thousand boy and girl students, and several Japanese newspapers. And not least in importance are the large and well-equipped cotton mills they run.

When it is considered that Japan itself at the time when the "North-China Herald" first came into being had not then started the phenomenal rise which has resulted in her present might, the progress made in China alone is more than wonderful. In 1869 when the Japanese consulate was founded here there were only twenty Japanese residents. The first Japanese firm to be established here opened its office the year before. It was the Toshiooya. A few years later, in 1878, the Mitsui interests came here and it is on record that six years later the Japanese population had grown to 100.

The importance of the China market was realised even then, for in 1890 there was founded the first institution for training Japanese for Sino-Japanese trade, which later developed into Tungwen College. About 150 students from Japan enrolled in this institution. The Japanese community then numbered about 800. But the continuity of the increase received a check when war was declared between Japan and China. Many local Japanese were called to the colours and the number here shrank to a mere 200. Business was for the moment at a standstill.

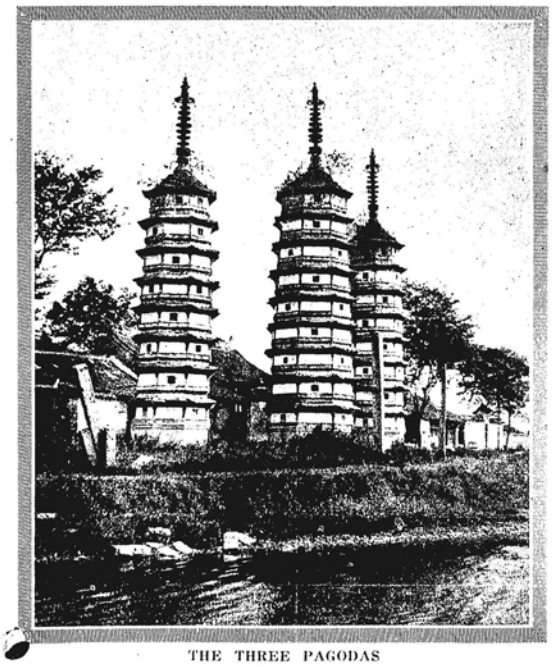
That war over in Japan's favour and with a peace treaty signed which placed Japan in a favourable position to meet other competition, trade grew steadily. From 1895 the statistics show a very remarkable growth both in imports and exports, with only one set-back during the Boxer year. Even while Japan and Russia were at death-grips on the plains of Manchuria, trade increased. The biggest increase, however, came during the world war. The other Powers were too busily engaged to push their efforts in the China market, and Japan turned her full attention to it, with a result that, since the purchasing power of the Chinese people themselves was very much enhanced owing to the exchange being so favourable to them, trade very nearly doubled itself.

The position to-day is, then, that the Japanese have one of the biggest stakes in Shanghai of any people save the Chinese themselves. The majority of them have congregated in the Hongkew district and there they have cultivated many tiny imitations of Japan. Rokusan Gardens in Dixwell Road is a delightful instance of Japanese artistry and love of beauty. The Japanese Club in Boone Road is an imposing edifice, typical of the newer and westernized side of the people's character. The consulate is in Whangpoo Road and overlooks the bend in the River opposite the Bund Gardens.

The Japanese have taken a splendid part in civic affairs in this city. In the unofficial division of membership of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Japanese are represented by two prominent residents, Messrs. K. Fukushima and O. Okomoto. The Japanese also play an important part in the policing of the International Settlement, having a Japanese police section with a Japanese Assistant Commissioner of Police at its head.

To enumerate all their activities is impossible. They are so many and so varied. Outside of business and in the sporting world the Japanese community is best known for its skill and keenness in tennis and baseball, at both of which they can hold their own with any. Especially have they excelled at tennis, both in individual championships and in the local league series.

The local Japanese community are well known for the habits of diligence and courtesy which have made their countrymen in their own land the object of unrestricted praise. They take pride in preserving the traditions and customs of their daily life, while adhering strictly to the requirements of the system under which they live in Shanghai. Their amusements take the form of cinemas, of which there are many in the Settlement, all showing the popular Samurai dramas, and clubs, athletic and otherwise.



THE THREE PAGODAS

Kashing was proud of her Pagodas once, but their tinkling spires are now missing.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB—THEN

Very different from the present imposing building was the Shanghai Club in 1893, the year of the great snowfall.

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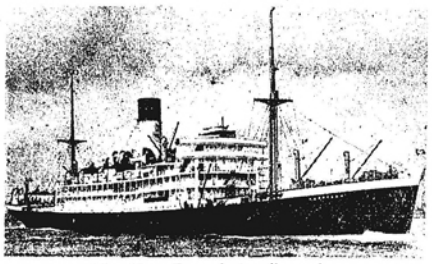
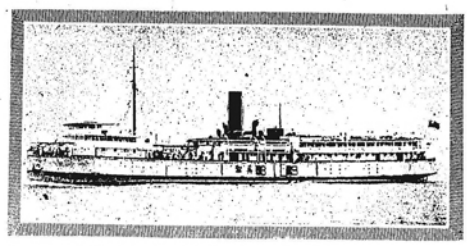
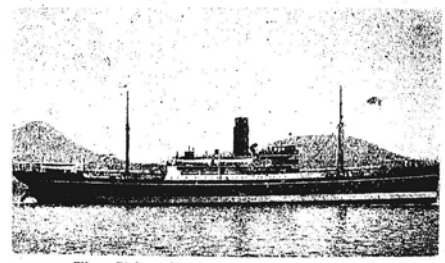


The Blue Funnel str. *Sarpedon*



The China Navigation str. *Woosung*



The China Navigation str. *Taiyuan*

"TAIKOO"

A Record of 57 Years in Far Eastern Waters

The firm of Butterfield & Swire opened offices at Shanghai in the year 1867, and at Hongkong three years later, and now has branches in all the important coast and river ports in China, and at Yokohama and Kobe.

The pioneers of the firm were Messrs. John Samuel Swire and James Henry Scott.

In its early days the firm engaged in tea, silk, and piece-goods, but these were abandoned in favour of shipping which is now its principal business.

Fire and marine insurance have been an important part of the firm's activities, while in more recent years a sugar refinery and a dockyard have been erected at Hongkong and these industrial undertakings have been successfully developed.

Ocean Shipping

The firm has held the agency of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.'s well-known *Blue Funnel Line* for over 60 years and has assisted in the steady growth of this efficient organization. In 1866 Holt's inaugurated a direct service to the Straits and China, *via* the Cape, with the "Agamemnon," "Ajax" and "Achilles," having a total gross tonnage of 6,837 tons, and to-day own a fleet of 83 steamers of a total gross tonnage of 662,817 ton, with a subsidiary service in the Straits Steamship Company of a further 28,724 tons.

The Company's wharves and godowns at Shanghai and Hongkong are of the most modern construction and every facility is provided for the quick and safe handling of cargo. A large fleet of lighters is operated at both ports and weights up to 15 tons can be handled on the wharf, whilst direct discharge from steamer on to wharf can be given for weights up to 45 tons.

The present steamer services are as follows:—

(1) The Main Line—Japan, China, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements to and from United Kingdom and Continent.
(2) Java to and from United Kingdom and Continent.
(3) Java to and from New York.
(4) The Transpacific Service—Hongkong, and Japan to and from the Pacific Coast of North America, with transhipment to and from Inland points and the Atlantic Coast.
(5) United Kingdom to and from Australia *viâ* South Africa.
(6) Japan, China, Hongkong, and Straits, to and from New York, *viâ* Suez and Panama Canals.
(7) Singapore to and from Western Australia.
(8) Philippines and the United Kingdom and Continent.

The Australian and Oriental Line, another of the firm's Agencies, provides a fast monthly freight and passenger service to and from Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne *via* Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and occasionally calling at Port Darwin and Brisbane.

Coastal Shipping

The China Navigation Company Ltd. came into being in the year 1872, when the "Taikoo" flag was hoisted on the "Glengyle," a paddle steamer of small burthen. To-day the fleet numbers 72 vessels of a gross tonnage of approximately 155,000 tons in addition to a vast number of tugs, lighters and small craft.

On the great inland waterways of China and from the Northern coast ports of Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo and Antung to as far South as the Straits Settlements and Siam, "Taikoo" steamers serve the various trades for which they have been specially constructed, the most important lines being:—

Shanghai to and from:—
(1) Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin.
(2) Hongkong and Canton (with extensions to Tsingtao, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong and calls at Amoy and Swatow).
(3) Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow, with services from Hankow to Changsha, Siangtan, Tungting Lake ports and Ichang and from Ichang to Chungking.
(4) Antung.
(5) Chefoo, Newchwang and Dalny.
(6) Ningpo.
Hongkong to and from:
(7) Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin.
(8) Swatow and Bangkok.
(9) Hoihow and Singapore.
(10) Hoihow and Bangkok.
(11) Swatow, Amoy, and Singapore.
(12) Newchwang and Dalny, *vid* Shanghai.
(13) Canton.

Fire and Marine Insurance

The year 1870 saw the entry of the firm into the field of Insurance, with the agencies of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, followed five years later, by the London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., and these early agencies are still retained.

From a modest beginning there has been a record of steady growth, and subsequent agencies were acquired as business developed, the firm now representing, in addition to the above, such sound and well-known Companies as the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., Sea Insurance Co., Ltd., Standard Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Orient Insurance Company, and the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

This refinery, situated at Hongkong, was opened in the year 1881, and manufactures refined sugar Cube sugar, syrup, and sugar candy of various grades for Chinese and foreign consumption.

Taikoo Dockyard

The Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., a large industrial undertaking, which has played no small part in the prosperity of the Colony of Hongkong is of comparatively recent growth, having been incorporated in the year 1908.

The works now cover an area of 53 acres the Dry Dock measures 787 ft. by 88 ft with a depth of 34½ ft., which is regularly used by the large Pacific liners. There are three slipways ranging from 993½ to 1030 feet in length and the building slips cover an area 550 ft. long by 300 ft. wide.

The largest vessel so far constructed by the Dockyard is the O. S. S. Co. "Rhexenor," length over all 477 ft. 6 in., breadth 58 ft. 4 in., depth moulded 35 ft. 3 in. with a gross tonnage of 7,597 tons.

The favourable location, and the expert experience of the management, are eminently suited to constructional and repair work for all classes of Far Eastern vessels.

The machinery in the engine works in laid out for dealing with the heaviest classes of engines and boilers and also turbine machinery.

An electric derrick crane, capable of lifting weights up to 100 tons, is erected on the sea wall and electric overhead travelling cranes, ranging from 5 tons to 100 tons, are fitted throughout the workshops.

The dock pumps consist of two sets of centrifugal electrically-driven pumps, together capable of emptying the Dock with 25 feet of water on the sill in 2¾ hours.

The slipway carriages are of the latest pattern, and the winding gear consists of large electrically-driven winches operating massive wire cables, capable of handling ships up to 3,000 tons displacement.

The Dockyard is fully equipped for every description of building and repair work for vessels up to 20,000 tons

Amoy Chungking
Antung Dalny
Canton Hankow
Changsha Harbin
Chefoo Hongkong
Chinkiang Ichang

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
FRANCH BUND, SHANGHAI
Telephone No. 64881
AGENTS FOR

Shasi Kiukiang
Swatow Kobe
Tientsin Nanking
Tsingtao Newchwang
Wuhu Ningpo
Yokohama Shanghai

BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd. and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.)

Fast Services: Japan, China, Hongkong, Philippines, Straits and Java to Europe via Suez Canal to New York via Suez and Panama Canals also Trans-Pacific between Oriental ports and West Coast of N. America.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Passenger and Freight Steamship Services

SHANGHAI TO, AND FROM.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin (for Peking); Newchwang: Antung.

Hankow, Ichang (with connection to Chungking), Changsha, and Intermediate Yangtsze Ports.

Hongkong and Canton; Amoy and Swatow; Ningpo; and General Coasting Services.

HONGKONG TO, AND FROM.

Amoy and Swatow

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin (for Peking)

Canton; Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong; Bangkok and Singapore.

Shanghai and Yangtze Ports (as above)

Sydney, Melbourne and Australian Ports (Australian-Oriental Line)

Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

FINEST CANE SUGARS

Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Company of Hongkong Ltd.

Ship Builders, Ship Repairers, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers, etc.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Fire

London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.

British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

Orient Insurance Company.

Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.

Marine

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Standard Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.

Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.

From the "North-China Daily News" of 1873

WHITE STAR LINE **U.S. MAIL STEAMERS**

"Oceanic" "Adriatic" "Germanic" "Baltic" "Celtic"
"Gallic" "Republic" "Britannic" "Belgic"

Each of 5,000 Tons and 3,000 Horse Power

Sail from Liverpool to New York every Thursday (calling at Queenstown following day for Passengers and Despatches), Sail from New York every Saturday with the Mails.

These new first-class fast Mail Steamers afford the very best accommodation to all classes of Passengers. Average passage in Summer, 8½ days, Winter, 9½ days. The Saloons, Ladies' Boudoirs' Boudoirs, State-rooms, and Smoking-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least. Bathrooms, Barter's shops, Pianos, Extensive Liberaries, and Electric-Bell communication with Stewards. Surgeons and Stewardesses carried.

For particulars of Rates, etc., apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Shanghae, 23rd December, 1873.

FOR HANKOW AND PORTS.—The C. N. Co.'s Steamer "Glengyle" will leave on Sunday morning next, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Offices of the Company, French Bund, to....Butterfield and Swire, Agents.

Shanghae, December 23, 1873.

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The Origin of the French Concession

Story of Development of Splendid Enterprise

NOT the first among the foreigners to reach Shanghai were the French and until M. C. de Montigny arrived, and was made the French consular agent in 1847, trade was neglible and there were but a few French Catholic missionaries in China. M. de Montigny was a very able personality and did much to further French interests in this country. Soon after his arrival the first French trader, M. Remi, came to Shanghai as a watchmaker and a wine dealer and when he made his appearance M. de Montigny promptly demanded of the Chinese authorities that they assign a concession to the French people, for he feared that the unimportant French interests would be overshadowed by the predominance of British and American trade.

A very small strip of land was given to them and on May 18, 1862, the Municipal Council of the Concession Francaise was created with M. Edam as French Consul. The British consul protested against this measure as being opposed to the Shanghai Land Regulations agreed to by Treaty Powers, but the protest was disregarded. The foreign trade of Shanghai was entirely in the English settlement and the resources of the new French Municipality were small. In 1865 the budget provided for a total income of Tls. 103,000 from taxation, of which Tls. 48,000 were the proceeds from licences for opium divans, brothels, and gambling houses, the last two of which were not licensed or taxed in the other settlements.

Justice was well administered in the French Courts but one case illustrated the French impatience of co-operation when, in 1865, a Frenchman killed an American on a British steamer at Ningpo. The British disclaimed jurisdiction and the French consul tried the murderer without notifying the American consul or giving him an opportunity to produce testimony. The murderer was acquitted. The theory of the French Government in Shanghai today is that its Concession is a leasehold in perpetuity. The French Consul-General is at the head and the Council is an advisory body under his direct control. That the Council has no real authority has been shown in the past when the Consul-General summarily dismissed it when a disagreement arose. The police and volunteer troops act as guards under the control of the Consul-General, who is at present M. E. Koechlin.

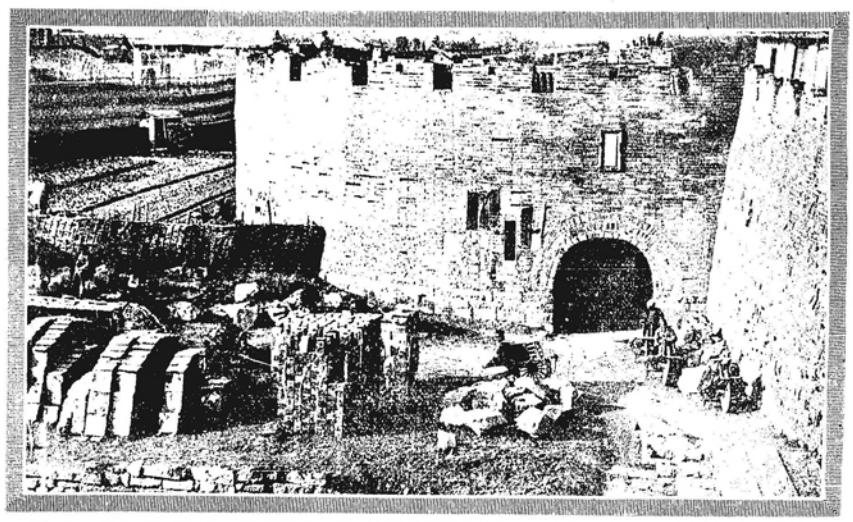
The Missionaries

About the same time that M. de Montigny was demanding a concession for his nation's interests missionary activities began to be established on a firm and permanent footing. The Cathedral of Saint Francois was built and the Jesuit Fathers put up residence in Siccawei whence they have not moved since. The Chinese officials were far from being oblivious to missionary activities which probably disturbed them more than the opium and merchants of the French Concession. The Roman Catholic mission was stormed and pillaged, many of the Fathers were murdered, and the humanitarian efforts of the Sisters at Siccawei were greatly curtailed by superstitious folk who threw stones through their windows, battered down their doors, and threatened them with death. The splendid refuge for homeless children in the Siccawei convent and monastery did not result without martyrdom. Aside from the fact that to-day that institution cares for hundreds of abandoned children and teaches them handicraft of the most artistic kind, there is on the premises an observatory which is unique in China and upon its decisions and prophecies many a merchant along the China coast depends.

Mr. P. Dupuy, Chairman of the Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Chine.

Mr. G. Leboucq, Vice-Chairman of the Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Chine.

There were many other struggles in the French settlement in the precarious days before it was entirely their own. The Chinese once had a Guild-house, with a mortuary chapel for the coffins of the dead waiting to be sent back to their ancestral homes and a cemetery for the burial of those too poor to be sent back. In 1863 that area so covered was included in the extended French settlement. In 1865 roads were planned and in 1870 a map was issued showing the roads so planned. The French Municipal Council decided to lay out certain of the roads, whereupon the committee of the Ningpo Guild pointed out that their sanctified ground would have to be violated if the roads were to run through as planned. The argument culminated in a riot, many foreign houses were set on fire and many foreigners were in peril, although none were killed. A few were seriously injured. Seven Chinese were killed and a dozen wounded. In settling the case the French Consul promised that the Ningpo Guild-house and its cemetery should be left undisturbed. That settlement was, however, upset in 1898 and the projected roads were constructed.



The Shanghai City wall, which separated the French Concession from the native area. Boulevard des Deux Republiques now runs where the wall once stood.

A Popular Centre

From that time onward the French have gone on creating their own Concession in their own unhampered manner, and they have made of it a model residential district from which few Frenchmen care to migrate and into which many British and Americans have gone to make their pretty homes in preference to their own settlement. In the course of the last few years the Concession has made tremendous progress, with great numbers of modern buildings and new roads. Avenue Joffre has become a fashionable thoroughfare with the elegance of the French cities. That part of the Concession between Avenue Joffre, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Avenue du Roi Albert and Rue Bourgeat is rapidly becoming the centre, not only of French activities but of all international activities. The greater number of the members of the Cercle Sportif Francais are British, and the little skyscraper called Cathay Mansions is the home of many nationalities. Close to these two buildings there are now in construction two large theatres, the Lyceum facing the French Club, and the Carlton on Avenue Joffre. The Cercle Sportif Francais has become the greatest social centre in Shanghai with its tennis courts, swimming pool, spacious verandah, and interestingly diverse membership. The Canidrome and the Auditorium are also in close vicinity to that centre.

There are also two other French clubs besides the Cercle Sportif Francais, these being the Cercle Francais and the Cercle de Police.

The French Concession has its own tramway service, and light and water service, apart from the International Settlement. The "Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai" is of great assistance to the Municipal Council in its constructive and creative work.

There are numerous schools and convents in the French community which have deserved reputations for cultural and educational superiority. The St. Joseph's Institute is under the supervision and control of St. Joseph's Church. The St. Francis Xavier's College for boys is well known for its excellent discipline and brilliant graduates. There are two Municipal schools, the College Municipal Francais on Route Vallon, and the Ecole Municipale Franco-Chinoise. The St. Joan of Arc's College, the Sacred Heart Convent, and the Siccawei convent are all Catholic institutions.

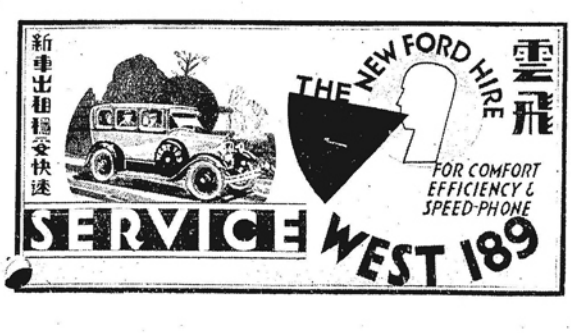
The statistics supplied by the French Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai give adequate proof as to the prominence and prosperity of the French community. Of a total population of French in China of 6,704 there are only about one fifth of that number in Shanghai yet there are 125 French firms here of the 246 which make up the total of firms in China.

Port of Shanghae

It is in every way important for the best interests of Shanghae that an early effort should be made to redeem the reputation of the Port from the alleged difficulty of its approach seaward. It is estimated that the American whaling fleet numbers some 500 ships mainly engaged in "pursuing their gigantic game" in the North Pacific Ocean. Under favourable circumstances a ship could, we are assured, be on her cruising ground, in one week from leaving this port. What whalers want is fresh meat and vegetables; both of which are here abundant and cheap, and would ere this have been availed of but that strange Navigators generally, are afraid of the entrance to our river; and would avoid coming hither, if possible on all occasions.

At the present time any part of China would be preferred to going the other way to California or the Sandwich Islands, as the Gold fever now raging leads to the immediate desertion of a large portion of the crews; to say nothing of the pay still given at San Francisco for sailors.—*North-China Herald*, August 3, 1850.

The Editor, in his "Address to the Public" on taking a short retrospect of the Herald's first twelfthmonth, says amongst other remarks: We commenced our career, fully alive to the difficulties that lay before us in combining the free discussion of all matters and questions of public and general interest, with freedom from personalities and apparent invidiousness.... We fear that to some of our anonymous contributors we have been too indulgent, and that we have been the means of encouraging ill feeling and of fostering ungenerous thoughts by the too ready insertion of their hastily written articles and letters.... Far be it from us to curb the efforts of rising genius or to damp the ardour of our young aspirants after fame, but as we found it necessary to restrain the burst of poetic fire, that flashed upon our early numbers, so now we find it our duty to check the exuberance of our more prosaic allies.—*North-China Herald*, August 2, 1851.



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1858

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, with Liability Limited.

Subscribed Capital £644,000 (one half paid up), with Power to Increase the same to £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS 1858-9.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. Sampson, Mitchell & Co), *Chairman.*
William Nicol, Esq. (late of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay), *Deputy Chairman.*
John Allan, Esq. (formerly Director of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta).
Peter Bell, Esq. (Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.)
James Fraser, Esq. (Messrs. Maclaine Fraser & Co., Singapore).
John Gladstone, Esq., (Messrs. J. Gladstone & Co.)
John Johns, Esq. (Messrs. Hyde & Jones.)
Thomas Lancaster, Esq. (late of Bombay).
W. S Lindsay, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co.)
William Macnaughtan, Esq. (late of Mincing Lane).
Alexander Miller, Esq. (Ashford House, Middlesex).
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Sir Henry Muggeridge, Knt., Alderman.

G. U. Adam, Esq., *Manager*
J. C Stewart, Esq., *Secretary*

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Calcutta Agency:
Robert Low Eglinton, Esq., Agent

Bombay Agency:
Joseph Rich, Esq., Agent

Head Office:
20 Threadneedle Street, London.

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Malta: „ R. Duckworth & Co.
Alexandria: „ Pastre Freres
Trieste: „ Lang, Freeland & Co.
Hongkong: „ Lyall, Still & Co.

THE BANK at its Head Office in London grants Drafts on its Indian Agencies, and China Branch: issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes; undertakes the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other securities; and receives Deposits at Interest, terms of which may be known on application.

THE AGENCIES at Calcutta and Bombay, and the Branch at Shanghae, grant Bills on the City Bank, London; collect drafts; effect remittance to Europe; effect sales and purchases of Government and other securities, and undertake their safe custody, drawing and remitting the Interest and dividends thereon, when due, at the current rates of the day, receive money on Deposit at Interest and conduct all General Banking business, including the receipt of pay, pensions, annuities, and dividends on Stock of all kinds.

Shanghae Branch:
JOHN MACKELLAR, *Manager*
JOHN W. MACLELLAN, *Sub-Manager.*

Notice is hereby given that a Branch of the above Bank has this day been established at Shanghae

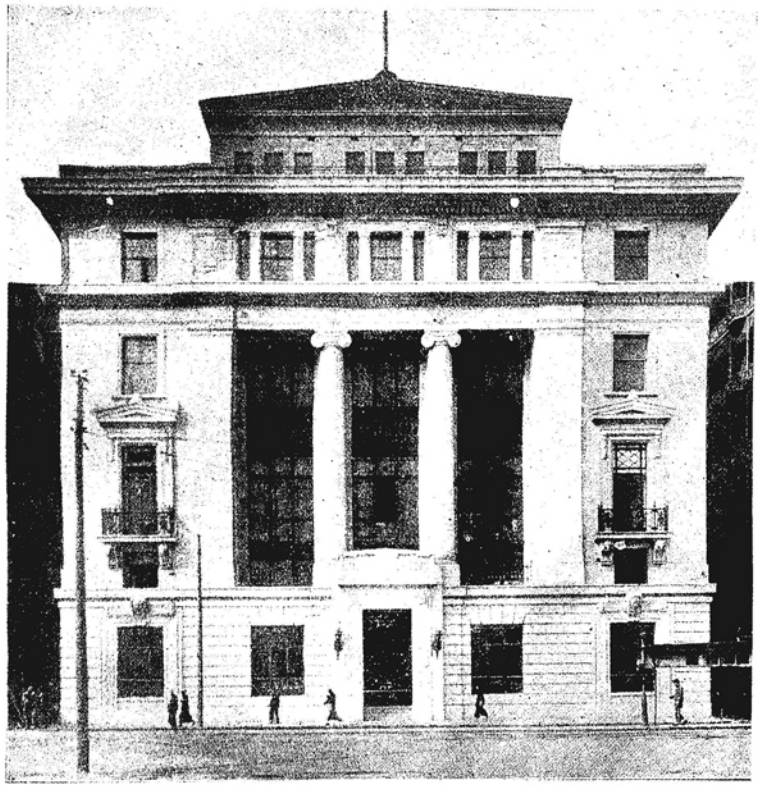
By authority of the Court of Directors,
J. MACKELLAR, *Manager.*

Temporary Offices,
North Gate Street, Shanghae,
31st July, 1858.

The Chartered Bank

1858

CAPITAL £332,000



THE SHANGHAI BRANCH OF THE CHARTERED BANK, 18 THE BUND

1930

CAPITAL £3,000,000

RESERVE £4,000,000

Seventy-two Years of Progress

1930

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund.. .. 4,000,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON

Shanghai Branch: 18 THE BUND

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Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen Bt., K.B.E.
Archibald Auldjo Jamieson, Esq.
Edward Fairbairn Mackay, Esq.
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Sir William Foot Mitchell.
Archibald Rose, Esq., C.I.E.
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Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
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IPOH
KARACHI
KLANG
KOBE
KUALA-KANGSAR
KUALA-LUMPUR
KUCHING
MADRAS
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MEDAN
NEW YORK
PEIPING (PEKING)
PENANG
PESHAWAR
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SEREMBAN
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TAVOY
TIENTSIN
TOKIO
TONGKOH
BHUKET
TSINGTAO
YOKOHAMA
ZAMBOANGA

F. P. WEST,
Manager

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One of Shanghai's Oldest Sports

The Joys of Yachting on the Whangpoo

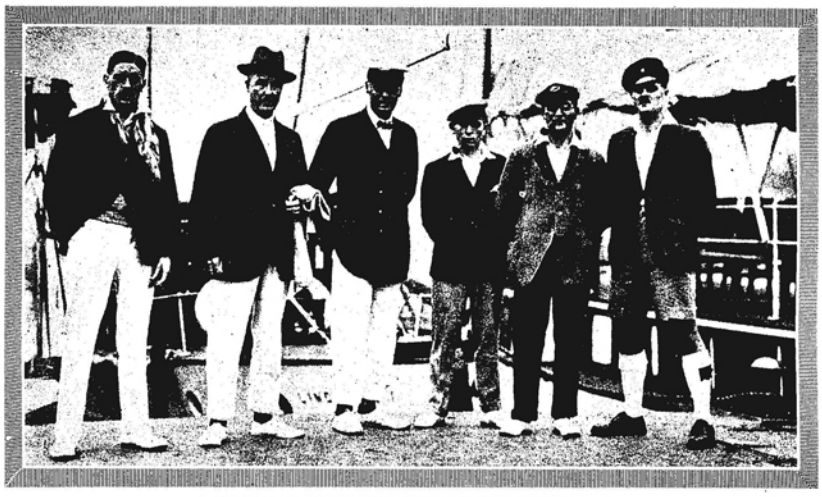
By HARRY K. STRACHAN

SEEING that one of the first things Britons do when they gather together in any numbers in a new place is to found clubs to carry on the various sports in which any two or more of them engage, and seeing also that even the oldest prints of the Shanghai waterfront all include in the embellishments of the Whangpoo some three or four private yachts, it might readily be imagined that it would not be difficult to write an article on the Shanghai Yacht Club from the beginnings of the Settlement—or even a long series of such articles. As a matter of fact, it would not be possible without many months of careful research, for, though scores of the best-known names in Shanghai have been associated with the club, singularly few real ancients are directly connected with it in these days, whilst it has practically no records of the very old past, for those it had went down with the old Foam when that battered ark and the entire fleet under the Yacht Club's burgee were sunk in the disastrous typhoon of 1914.

A modern Sherlock Holmes might help if there is any basis for a story which was told to me by an old member some three or four years ago. He averred that the Shanghai Yacht Club was the oldest of its order in existence, or very nearly so, and when I questioned this on the ground that Shanghai was not founded anything like as long ago as very many yacht clubs in Europe and America, he said that, in some way I could not quite grasp, it was the direct descendant of a very old American yacht club. This, he said, could be established if anyone could find in some godown in Shanghai a big chest which contains a mass of very old records and some wonderful pictures and prints. Now, I have exhausted every means of which I can think to find that chest, because many people would like to read that history, and the Shanghai Yacht Club certainly could find a use for what must be highly valuable pictures, but that chest is as hard to find as Capt. Kidd's treasure, and not many now believe the old pirate left any treasure. Perhaps the proprietors of any ancient godowns that have not been ransacked will have a look round them some idle Bank Holiday.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI INTERPORT YACHTING GROUP

The Shanghai representatives are Mr. W. C. Woodfield (second from left, front row), the late Mr. E.T. Byrne and Mr. J. Neil (fourth and fifth). The others are members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.



A GROUP OF SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB SKIPPERS

Left to right:—Capt. Palmer, Messrs. R. I. Fearon, E. T. Byrne (the late Commodore), W. D. Neil, H. K. Strachan, J. G. B. Dewar.

Unique Distinctions

What is known is that the Yacht Club ranks in age with any club in Shanghai, and it is unique in two ways, for it is the only sailing club outside the British Empire which has authority to fly the Blue Ensign, and it is probably the cheapest of its kind in the world. Its subscription is almost nominal, its racing boats, except the Byrne boats, are mostly built of what people in other countries regard as highly expensive teak, yet they range on the market from about $200 to about $700 (which is absurdly low if considered in sterling or gold dollars), and a paid hand can be secured for $20 to $30 a month. Running expenses are equally low, and it is remarkable that, as a man who acquires the yachting or house-boating habit never fails to boast of the great times he has for so little money, many more do not go in for it.

A search through ancient files of the "North-China Herald" has shown by the stories written in the terse-free-and-easy manner so favoured by one's predecessors of sporting tastes, that the Whangpoo sailors of forty and fifty years ago had many wonderfully exciting times and a glut of thrilling and, one would judge, very cleverly sailed races. They ranged, as we do, about the harbour, down to and outside Woosung, and up to the Seven Mile Reach, but they also on occasions had some fine sailing as far as the lakes several miles beyond Minghong. In the last ten years I have only known one attempt to get even as far as Minghong and then a squall came on and played such havoc with the fleet that anything might have happened had it not been for Mr. C. L. Seitz coming to the rescue with his motor houseboat, Kid II (once a famous racing yacht), taking the yachts in tow and accommodating their crews for the night.

A Strong Fleet

In the old days, however, apparently four or five boats was a big muster for a race, and often it was no more than a match between two. Times improved and at one period there were two classes, and later three, each apparently with about a half-dozen boats in each. At the present time there are only two classes, but they can muster a dozen in the miscellaneous class and eight of the Byrne boats, with another dozen or more cruisers, without counting miscellaneous knock about sailing boats, motor boats, and houseboats which fly the club's burgee, so that the fleet probably is stronger numerically than it has ever been. This must be largely attributed to the efforts and example of the late Mr. E. T. Byrne, one of the keenest yachtsmen who ever lived, and certainly one of the most capable anywhere in the East. He was responsible altogether for building more than 100 racing boats in Shanghai, and there were few to equal him at sailing any of them, whilst his purse and his sailing lore were ever at the disposal of any who had need of either—indeed, were almost forced on them.

The Byrne boats, of course, took their name from him. It happened that there was a time when the club was getting a little low, but there were a number of young members quite ready to show enthusiasm if they could get cheap boats. Accordingly, Mr. Byrne designed a boat which was a modification of the Chinese sampan, which should be fast, safe, and cheap in construction. Incidentally, he and five other generous sportsmen between them paid off Tls. 100 on each of the first six, though this did not leak out until long afterwards. He succeeded so well that every expert from other parts who has sailed the boats, though inclined at first to laugh at their stumpy shape, has enthused over their performances. Commander Ratsey, the owner of the once-famous Ayesha 6-metre, remarked that he doubted whether any boats in the world of equivalent size and sail area could beat the Byrne boats in their own water, though they are at a loss in heavy seas. Incidentally, Mr. R. I. Fearon, a very keen local yachtsman, now at Home on leave, took with him a Henli Midget (a miniature edition of the Byrne boats), in the belief that he could beat some of the English harbour classes with her.

Some Famous Boats

In the miscellaneous class, the Viking, the only keel-boat, is reputed to be a small-scale model of some famous big yacht. The others are all centreboard boats of a wide variety of designs, the last of them being the Tweetie, built by Mr. C. L. Seitz to his own designs, embodying both Western and Chinese ideas, and she has afforded ample proof of his skill, for in her time she was invincible. Queen of them all is—or was—the Violet, the late Mr. Byrne's great pride. She was built nearly 35 years ago by the late Mr. Duncan Glass, from the designs of Watson, one of the most famous builders at Home and she is in as good order to-day as when she was launched. But she has left the racing fleet, has been fitted with a motor and cabin top, with her name and port painted on the latter in great flaring letters, and she is to be sent to Weihaiwei as a fishing boat!

The Violet's first owner was a great yachtsman and one of meticulous habits. When sailing he always dressed in perfect yachtsman's kit and his two laodahs were drilled almost on Navy discipline. Nearing the end of a trip he would hail the No. 1 laodah:—"Quartermaster, make ready to let go the anchor!"

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the laodah as he dived into a cubby-hole and produced a 7 lb. grapnel.

"Leadsman, what's the depth?" came next.

The No. 2—a "small piece"—was a little backward in his English and could only reply:—"Plopah watah have got!"

"All right. Stand by, Quartermaster! Let her go!" Whereupon, No. 1 would lean over the side and drop his little mudhook.

The Veterans

Old-timers, however, agree that Duncan Glass was a grand old sportsman and a fine sailor. He and Mr. Byrne both took the Violet to the Saddles, but many nowadays jib at a race to the Kiutoan Light in the big cruisers, even though Capt. Forrester took his Byrne boat, the Spectre, round that course in last year's race.

I never heard of Mr. A. J. H. Carlill as a yachtsman, but I have come across a letter he sent to the club in 1910, stating:—"A conversation with Mr. A. L. Anderson has impressed me with the conviction that, in the interests of genuine sport, your club is well worthy of support from such outsiders as desire to promote those forms of sport best suited to the place and community. As a small contribution to this end I herewith enclose cheque for Tls. 100."

Mr. Anderson, fortunately still with us, sails occasionally, and will never be forgotten as one of the Club's best friends, and a most efficient Commodore in his day. A breezy one, too, just as he is to-day, and our files inform posterity that, on an occasion when extensions were being discussed, Mr. Anderson remarked that "motor boats were coming into vogue and it was hoped that, if they showed the motor boat owner, or the ordinary gin crawler or club bar loafer that he could for $5 a month be a member of the club, where he could entertain his lady friends to 5 o'clock tea or entertain others to whiskeys and sodas, very likely he would join and give them the profits from the sale of the tea and other refreshments." It is to be hoped Mr. Anderson converted many to the joys of yachting, which keep one too busy for tea, etc.

Unused Gold Braid

There is on record a resolution passed on the advocacy of one enthusiast, prescribing a "club uniform," with a wealth of gold braid on the sleeves for flag-officers. I have never seen anyone with the courage to wear it, but it would have caused great joy to see it in conjunction with the late Commodore's famous Terai hat, or another member's equally well-known Clyde cap.

Interport sailing has not become firmly established, due to obvious difficulties as to boats. Shanghai and Yokohama used to indulge in challenges to matches on the America's Cup principle and in 1906 Mr. Seitz offered to send the Kid over to Japan on Shanghai's behalf, but I have not been able to trace the result. A few years ago, a Shanghai team went to Hongkong and sailed against the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club in their boats, to get handsomely beaten. Two years later, Hongkong returned the visit. Shanghai was then in the throes of a typhoon, but one race was sailed off High Bank in the Byrne boats, which Hongkong won hands down. A few days later, on the eve of the visitors' departure, they sailed another in the Harbour, which they also won, but not quite so easily. One of them remarked that the greatest compliment that could have been paid to them was to ask them to sail Byrne boats in such weather, and he wondered whether Shanghai yachtsmen often did it themselves. They do, and the Byrne boats stand up to it.

Strong as the club is at present, it seems likely, even though times are so hard, that it is in for a still better period, for more men are coming in—and ladies, too—and more boats are being built. And there will be few disappointments for the hitherto uninitiated.

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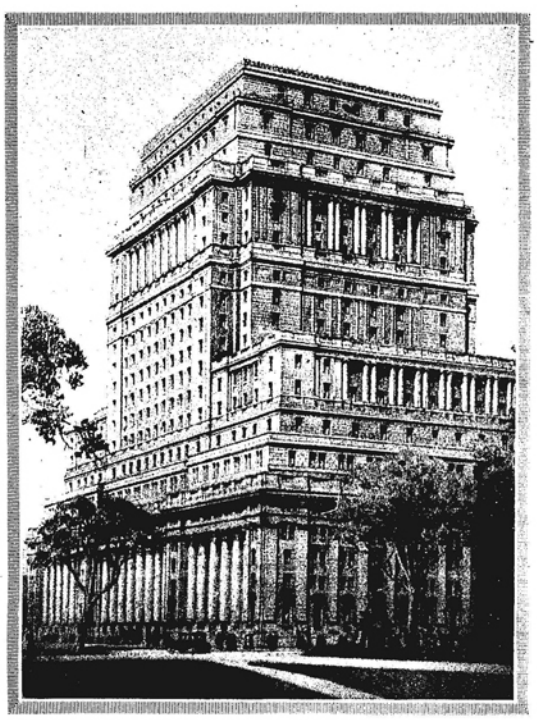

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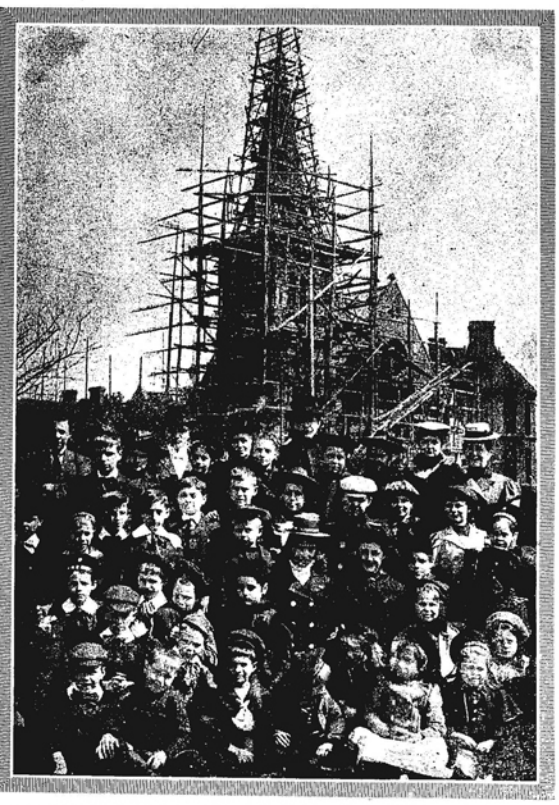
Getting Back the Ground They Lost

Interesting Revival of the German Community



Children of the German School in 1901 and the skeleton structure of the German Church on Whangpoo Road.

THE German Community is not a large one, there are a little over a thousand people of that nationality in Shanghai now, but in spite of its comparative small forces, and all the vicissitudes which its adversaries inflicted upon it during the war, Germany has become a powerful and important factor in commercial trade in and with China, and has well re-established its former friendly and extensive relations with the Chinese nation. That those relations have been profitable may be deduced from the fact that in 1929 the total volume of German-China trade was 455 million Reichsmark, roughly about Tls. 220,000,000 at an exchange of 2/6.

Not very long after the marks of German cultural and commercial life had taken a firm foothold in Shanghai the labourious work of the German community was temporarily undone. Nearly one thousand were repatriated in 1919, and all but the very sick and old had to return to their native land. They left behind them substantial symbols of their struggles and success.

The six institutions which were established in the latter part of the nineteenth century were flourishing and newer organizations likewise prospered. Those pioneer firms, Siemssen & Co., 1856, Meyerink & Co., 1873, Carlowitz & Co, 1877, Melchers & Co., 1877, Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. 1880, and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, 1889, speak for themselves as to the manner in which they came back and began a new life after exile. To-day there are about seventy German firms in Shanghai. There is also a German Chamber of Commerce, two clubs, a dramatic society, a church, and two benevolent societies, the Deutche Frauenhilfe and the German aid fund (Hilsfond).

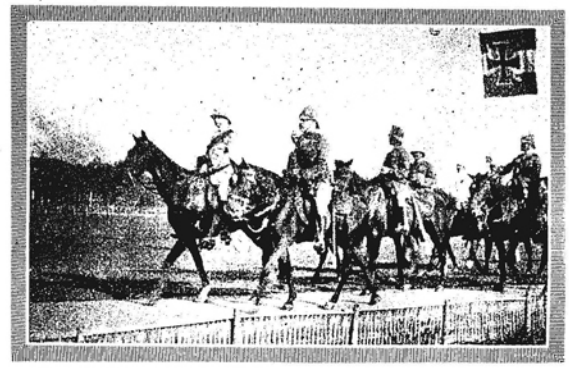
In 1900 the German Church was the focal point of cultural striving. When it was put up at the corner of Whangpoo and Astor Roads, opposite the Astor House and the German Consulate, there was as much awe and comment as there has been about the new eighty-storey Chrysler skyscraper. It had a tower twenty feet square and a spire over a hundred feet high. Furthermore it was fifty feet in height from floor to ceiling and very ornate externally. This structure is now being demolished, the property having been resold to the Shanghai Land Investment Company who will erect upon that site a new auditorium. The German Church will be re-built in another form on the property of the German School, on Great Western Road and Avenue Haig.

In 1914 through the combined efforts of an organization to raise finances, and 300 Germans who pledged themselves to the cause, a sum of $29,000 was allocated by the "Deutsche Gemeinde" for the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule, the church, a sailor's home, and general social needs. All these activities came to naught, however, when after the Armistice, Germans in Shanghai were repatriated. Nevertheless they came back with a vengence. In December 1919, four Germans of whom one had been interned in Hongkong and later in Australia, whereas the three others were repatriated but 9 months before, came back to Shanghai and found that the Concordia Club on the Bund had been confiscated. When the Deutsche Asiatische Bank was liquidated and closed by the Chinese authorities the Club, on which the bank had a mortgage, was affected to the extent that it was sold, the Bank of China being the buyer, but of the surplus of about 6 Lakhs, after the mortgage had been paid the members got back only about Tls. 90,000 which were refunded by the German Government. When the first Germans returned from Germany, the club met at the Wing On Bar for a year, before it transferred to the old German School in Astor Road and from there to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule on Weihaiwei Road. Later on it had its quarters in the old American Club on Nanking Road and is now located in the Bank of East Asia building on the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads.

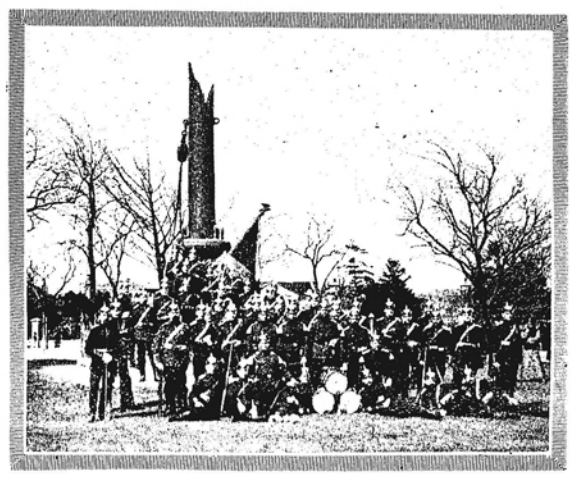
The German Garden Club had also been confiscated by the French, like all other German property in the French Concession and its extension, during the war and the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule had been sequestrated by a Chinese organization. Only the church and the sailor's home remained of the former German institutions. In October of 1920 arrangements were made to reorganize the German church and to hold regular services again and also to rent premises for a school. The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule was given back by the Chinese in 1922. The complete and rapid recovery gained by those postwar afforts may be seen from the 1930 budget of the "Deutsche Gemeinde," allocating a subsidy of $14,000 for the club, $24,000 for the school, $7,000 for church purposes, $500 for the library, and $2,400 for the aid funds. In March 1930 there were 175 German students at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule including the Kindergarten.

The first attempt to set up a school was made in 1895 and resulted in the obtaining of 20 students and three teachers. In 1900 there were 45 students and the building on Whangpoo Road was opened for the school. For many years there was a struggle to maintain the school until in 1909 a large number of annual pledges and subscriptions were made and the school was able to carry on, adding in 1911 a kindergarten. The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Schule in Shanghai is now regarded by the German Educational Board as "Hoehere Deutsche Schule im Ausland"—one of the higher German schools in foreign countries, and its graduates are no longer required to take examinations when continuing their studies in colleges at home.

Mr. A. Widman, Chairman of the Committee of the "Deutsche Gemeinde" who came to Shanghai in 1899 to join Messrs. Melchers & Co.



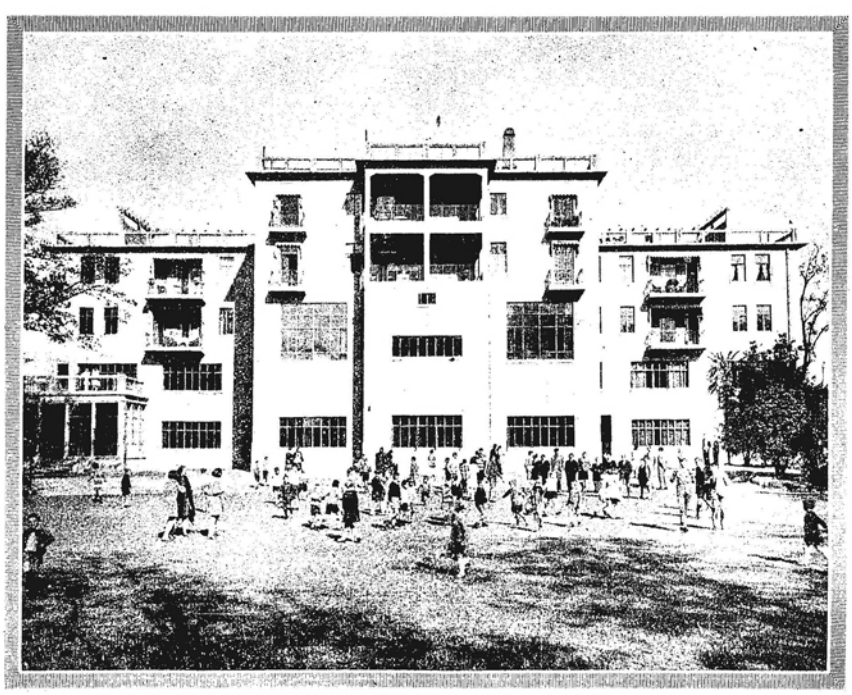
Field-Marshal Graf von Waldersee at the head of the allied troops during the Boxer rebellion in 1900.



German Company S.V.C. under command of Capt. Heyn before the Iltis Monument on the Bund.

The German Company of the S.V.C. has not been in existence since the 1919 exile. The old company was organized in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion and was probably the strongest and most efficient company in the S.V.C. up until the time when Germany was debarred from extra-territorial rights.

One of the picturesque and interesting characters of the German nation who was in China when the war broke out is a German naval officer named Pluschow. Pluschow was stationed in Tsingtao. He had an old aeroplane in which he made some experimental flights. It wasn't even a good product of the none too good pre-war plane, nevertheless Pluschow set out in it to fly to Shanghai. Needless to say he did not get very far before he was forced to make a landing. Whereupon Mr. Pluschow walked to Shanghai. He has since been made a German ace and is an explorer of some note. He once flew to the southermost region of Argentina into the wilds of Patagonia. Mr. Pluschow's daring, bravery, arduous stick-to-it-initiativeness and ultimate achievement of note, is like the German Community in Shanghai.



Children playing in the garden of the new "Kaiser Wilhelm Schule," on Great Western Road.

In his description entitled "A Day at Suchau" a correspondent states that before entering the city they disguised themselves in native costume. "Not the slightest disposition to molest us was manifested," he adds, "nor do we think there would have been had we entered the city undisguised; but the multitudes collecting around us from curiosity would have effectually impeded our progress at the very outset and thus defeated the object of our visit. As it was, our disguise was far from being complete, for not liking to submit to the inconvenience of having our heads shaved, we attached our queues and concealed our hair as well as might be without it. Several times, as we passed along the streets and into the temples, we heard persons say, 'They are foreigners—they are foreigners; then others would reply, "No, they are not foreigners—they have tails, foreigners have not tails.' So, although strongly suspected, we met with no interruption."—*North-China Herald*, November 23, 1850.

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Old Trinity Church

From 1847 to the Present Cathedral

By THE VERY REV. DEAN A. C. S. TRIVETT

I HAVE before me the first copy published of the "North-China Herald," dated August 3, 1850. It is interesting to note that approximately a quarter of the letter-press deals with the falling in of the roof of Trinity Church. It is fitting, therefore, that in this Special Edition, commemorating the 80th year of life and usefulness of the "North-China Herald," the affairs of Trinity Church, (which later became the Holy Trinity Cathedral), should have a place.

During the last few days I have been searching out and studying the oldest available records. The first document in the archives of the Cathedral consists of the Minutes of a meeting which seems to have been held on April 6, 1847, when it was decided to procure a lot and "to build thereon with all convenient despatch a Church at an expense not exceeding $6,000, said Church to have 60 or more pews capable of accommodating 300 persons at least, and also to build a Parsonage at an expense not exceeding $4,000." The Minutes go on to deal with matters of finance, and it is interesting to note that at this early date it was decided that 50 of the 60 pews should be put up for "sale at an upset price of $200 each in order to defray the expense of building the Church and Parsonage aforesaid and that the remainder of the pews be set apart as free sittings," and further "that in order to secure a fund for the maintenance of a Minister each pew sold shall be liable to an annual assessment of $50 to be paid to the vestry-men of the Church." Resolution 4 is also interesting. It provides "that immediately after the sale of the pews as above mentioned it shall be the duty of the Building Committee to procure a meeting of the Pew-holders, who shall elect six of their number to act as vestry-men, to whom and their successors in office the Building Committee shall convey the Church, to be by them for the pew-holders, HELD FOR EVER IN TRUST to be used for the worship of Almighty God according to the forms, worship and discipline of the Church of England to secure which object, the aforesaid deed of conveyance shall be duly recorded in the office of H.B.M.'s Consul and the vestry-men shall procure as soon as possible the consecration of the Church for the object above specified." Resolution 8 is concerned with the appointment of a Clergyman to take charge of the new Church, the resolution being as follows:—"that another Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to write to the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, to request them as our Agents to procure for us the services of a Clergyman of the Church of England, to whom they shall be authorized to offer on our behalf a salary of £500 per annum and a house."

It is difficult to determine from the old documents the exact date of the building and dedication of the first Church, Trinity Sunday, 1848, being given as the date of the laying of the corner stone by Bishop Boone, but from correspondence the Church must have been completed before that date. We shall not be far wrong if we assume that the corner stone was laid by Bishop Boone on June 6, 1847, two months after the meeting to which reference has been made, and that the church was completed during the summer of that year, the formal dedication taking place on Trinity Sunday 1848. The land on which the church was built was given by Mr. T. C. Beale of Dent & Co., who was also a principal donor toward the building funds. His splendid contribution to the building and early administration of the church is commemorated by a tablet, which may be seen in the Narthex of the Cathedral. The first British chaplain in Shanghai and incumbent of the Church was the Rev. John Lowder, who was licensed to this office by the Bishop of London. Unfortunately, his service was cut short by an accident which ended fatally. He had accompanied the officers of H.M.S. Marine on a trip to Pootoo Island, and there in September 1849, when the vessel was on the point of returning, he was drowned. His work is also commemorated by a tablet in the Narthex of the Cathedral. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Hobson. Mr. Hobson had just arrived in Shanghai as a recruit to the Church Missionary Society. Arrangements were entered into with the C.M.S. whereby the congregation of Trinity Church reimbursed the society for Mr. Hobson's passage out, and he became the Rector of the new church. The first records in the registers are under his signature. It is interesting to note that the first baptism in Trinity Church occurred on October 14, 1849, when Hobson baptized his infant son, John Philip, who had been born on September 5 of the same year, Bishop Boone being one of the witnesses. The first marriage recorded did not take place until April 14, 1852, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Victoria, one of the witnesses being Mr. Hobson.

The church seems to have been of a rather flimsy construction, and on June 24, 1850, during a very severe storm, the roof fell in. Here we might quote the reference to this accident which is given in the first issue of the "Herald": "The roof of this sacred edifice fell in with a great crash, on the morning of the twenty-fourth June, about half past 5 a.m. and a great deal of rain had fallen throughout the preceding day (Sunday), much thunder and lightning accompanied it and some of the claps were very heavy. The span of the roof was very wide between the walls, and it appears that a water spout had poured its stream just over the beam in the centre, and had so injured it and the surrounding brickwork, that the continued deluge of rain caused the walls to bulge out, and give way. It was most providential, that it did not occur during Divine Service, on the preceding day, as the whole of the central roof fell in, and from the heavy construction of Chinese roofs generally; in all likelihood it fell instantly—the majority of the congregation occupied the centre of the Church, and so heavy was the fall, that all the pews and seats beneath it were crushed to pieces—it is supposed that it will cost four thousand dollars to repair the damage done. Through the liberality of a resident a large upper room has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees, which has been fitted up temporarily, for the performance of Divine Service." The actual cost of the repairs was $3,200, and during the period when the repairs were taking place the Services were held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., the hours of Service being 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The Rev. John Hobson continued as Chaplain of Trinity Church until 1862, when he died very suddenly when on a visit to Nagasaki. Clerical assistance was very difficult to get in those days, and it was suggested that the Consul should be asked to read the Services in the Church pending the arrival of a Clergyman from Home. However, Bishop Boone came forward and offered to make himself responsible for the time being, an offer which then the Trustees gladly accepted. The next incumbent was Charles Henry Butcher, and it was during his incumbency in the year 1875 that Trinity Church was raised to the status of Cathedral by the Right Rev. William Armstrong Russell, Bishop of North China, who made it his Cathedral Church. Dean Butcher died very suddenly, I believe of cholera, in 1880. I find the records after his death are signed by W. L. Groves, Priest-in-charge, until 1883 when a new signatory appears, Fred R. Smith, M.A., Chaplain. In 1886 for the first time the name of H. C. Hodges appears as chaplain. He was succeeded in 1906 by Dean Walker, who in 1920 was in turn succeeded by Dean Symons, upon whose death in 1927 the present Dean was appointed.

Old Trinity Church.

We know of no place where a repectable class of European Pilots is so much wanted as the Yang-tsze-kiang.—*North-China Herald*, December 28, 1850.

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Good Wishes from Prominent Readers

(Continued from page 3)

to China, embracing over 100 different commodities and similarly absorbing large quantities of China's products to meet the demand of a growing Canada and take care of the large Chinese population which has found a permanent home in the Dominion.

The sympathetic and understanding attitude of the "North-China Herald" throughout this long period has been deeply appreciated by the

Col. L. M. Cosgrave.

people and public bodies, particularly in Western Canada, who join with me in wishing continued prosperity and many happy returns of the day to the "North-China Herald."—LAURENCE MOORE COSGRAVE.

* * *

FROM THE B.W.A.

It is with great pleasure that the British Women's Association sends greetings to the "North-China Herald" on the occasion of the latter's eightieth anniversary.

The old idea that women had little use for newspapers beyond the obvious one of lighting fires, has been gradually losing ground. Particularly is this so in the Far East, where some knowledge of what is going on, in a country so unsettled

Mrs. J. F. Brenan.

as China, is of considerable importance to women who have to make a temporary home out here, and on whom the years of exile weigh heavier than they do on the majority of men.

In fact, one can safely say that from its original publication eighty-years ago, when the number of foreign women in Shanghai totalled well under a hundred, to the present day, when this Association alone numbers twelve hundred and nineteen members, and fifty-four in the outports, the "North-China Herald" has had no more keen and appreciative readers than the British women in China.

* * *

FROM MR. GILBERT McINTOSH

Whilst on holiday the news comes that soon the "North-China Herald" will be celebrating its eightieth anniversary, and I hasten to send my hearty congratulations and thanks. Ever since my arrival in 1885 I have been a constant reader of the "North-China Daily News" and appreciated the great service it has rendered in China and the home lands.

In the hurry of catching the mail for Shanghai it is difficult calmly and adequately to analyse the character of the "North-China Herald," and I think most readily of its qualities in the manner in which the character of a manufacturer of pianos was described. He was said to be "square," and "upright" and "grand." Four-square the "North-China Herald" has stood during its long history. Its uprightness has been proved over and over again in its refusal to deviate from the path of rectitude. And it is grand,—not so much in the idea of the respect and reverence we grant to a grandfather or grandmother, as in the dignity and spaciousness and earnestness of purpose we so readily associate with "North-China Herald." Long may it continue to be a guide and an inspiration.—GILBERT McINTOSH.

* * *

FROM COMMUNITY CHURCH

To publish a newspaper in China during these important and difficult days is to assume a very serious responsibility.

At no other time and in no other place has more depended on the accuracy and completeness of published facts and on their constructive interpretation both in editorials and in the arrangement of news columns.

In congratulating the "North-China Herald" on its 80th birthday, I should like not only respectfully to salute it as becomes the dignity of its age and unusual public service, but I should like also to remind it that because it is a weekly instead of a daily, and because also so many of its subscribers are across the sea, that we are counting on it for both information and guidance, and that the laurels on its brows must not

Mr. R. Calder Marshall.

allow it to browse on its laurels. Its usefulness is just beginning.

With congratulations and good wishes.—EMORY W. LUCOCK.

* * *

FROM THE UNION CHURCH

The association between the "North-China Herald" and the Church of which I have the honour to be minister has been long and intimate. It must be nearly a quarter of a century ago that the most

The Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith.

Mr. Isaac Mason.

illustrious of my predecessors, in response to the importunities of a working engineer who was astounded at the practical knowledge of a mere parson, published in the columns of the "North-China Herald" a sermon entitled "Tubal Cain: the First Engineer". From that time until he left Shanghai (and after) the "Herald" regularly printed selected sermons by the Rev. C. E. Darwent and then continued the same facilities to the lesser men who followed him; thus giving to our pulpit a wider public, and also creating a precedent which has since been followed by many of the leading newspapers of the west. The weak spot in our hearts for the "Herald" is rendered all the more sensitive on account of its keen interest not only in all the activities of the local churches but also in the larger missionary enterprise throughout China.

The Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. Trivett.

Some of the most vigorous and trusty members of my congregation have already become "octogerarians", as an old lady once expressed it, and now that the "old lady of the Bund" has attained that distinction, we greet her well, congratulate her cordially and wish her "many happy returns of the day."—E. F. BORST-SMITH.

* * *

FROM MR. ISAAC MASON

It is a pleasure and an honour to share in congratulating the "North-China Herald" on the completion of eighty years of existence, and to wish it a continuance of the useful service which has distinguished it in the past. For nearly half of those eighty years I have been a reader of the "Herald" or the "North-China Daily News."

Only those who have experienced it can fully appreciate the delight and satisfaction which the "Herald" gives to large numbers of readers in far-aways places in China, as well as in the home-lands. Other papers and magazines have their place, but it is invariably to the "Herald" or the "News" that the thoughtful reader turns for reliable information, and for the leaders and comments which help him to keep in touch with events in this country, and in the world in general. The "Herald's" correspondents in inland cities—of which I used to be one—do much to keep this leading paper well informed as to actual conditions found in representative places.

The correspondence columns are greatly appreciated, and so are the thoughful and scholarly contributions on things Chinese which frequently appear, and which have kept the "Herald," during its long history, happily associated with many honoured sinologues and distinguished writers.

With cordial wishes for continued success.—ISAAC MASON.

* * *

FROM RABBI ASKENAZI

There is an evident likeness in the lives of newspapers and men: both are born, they grow, they are coming to old age. We have an Essay: "Ben shmoinim legwuro.... (Perke Aboth, V) ....at eighty years you are entitled to be called mighty.

On the event of your anniversary of a very, very long existence in such a complicated place, that is known to the world at large as the Babel of the Orient, it is my great privilege to express to the jubilant "Herald," my admiration for the honest paths and clear channels, through which the "North-China Herald" is forcing his ways to the

Mr. F. W. Maze.

interests of the community and public.

I should only add, that my own respect and the appreciation of the Congregation for a brilliant conducted impartiality and fairness of the "Herald" to common causes in general and Jewish in part,—is of no dispute and stands firm, as the peaks of Gibraltar.

Let us hope, that the motto of the "Herald," the senior and leader of this country's publicity, pronounced eight decades ago will stay, no doubt, unchangeable for many and many years to come.—RABBI M. ASKENAZI.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson.

FROM FATHER JACQUINOT

I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating the "North-China Herald" on the occasion of its eightieth anniversary. The past eighty years foreshow a still more splendid future.

Is not the present position of China somewhat similar to the situation in which the Roman Empire was placed just before its fall? The question has often been put that, had the Roman Empire had a Press such as the world possesses to-day, would it have fallen? Who knows?

However the fact remains that the Press is now the greatest power in

The Rev. Father Jacquinot.

the world for good or evil. No mean responsibility lies therefore on those who through the Press, direct our thoughts and opinions on the world questions of to-day.

To my own knowledge the weekly "Herald" is awaited with much eagerness by those who have elected to spend their lives in the interior of this country so that the people of China may also share with us the great truths set out in our Christian civilization. You may do much indeed to help to save China.
R. JACQUINOT, S.J.

Referring to the accounts of extensive riots in the suburbs of Shanghae the Editor reassures his readers: Lest an impression should get abroad that the disturbances in

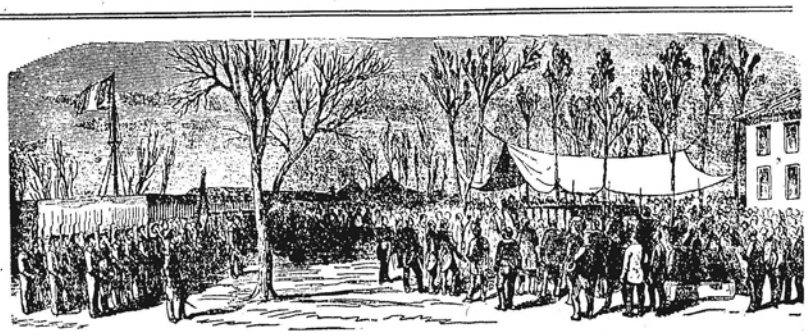
Dr. Frank Rawlinson.

the suburbs of the city of Shanghae, have in any the slightest degree interfered with the foreign residents, we beg to assure our readers that no disburbance has been seen in our locations. Indeed, so little did it affect us that some difficulty was experienced in obtaining accurate information of what the riot was all about.—*North-China Herald*, August 24, 1850.

"Shipmasters are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a Reading Room in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation. P. F. Richards & Co."—*North-China Herald*, Sept. 7, 1850.

In the "North-China Herald" for September 28, 1850 we read that on an overland journey from England to China "our Correspondent left Southampton on the 20th of June and arrived in Hongkong on the 28th ult., performing the whole journey in the extremely short space of 49 days."

There is something almost touching in an announcement like that recording the last victory of the well known racing pony Grasshopper which dropped dead after passing the post as winner of the Welter Stakes at the Foochow Meeting the other day. Grasshopper began his career on the turf at the Shanghai Spring Meeting of 1873, when he ran second for the Griffins Plate and the Brokers Cup, and on the third day of the Meeting won no less than three cups, including the "Champions."—*North-China Daily News*, January 18, 1875.



AT THE FUNERAL OF MEN KILLED IN BATTLE

An old engraving of the funeral of the men killed in fighting the Taipings. The French flag waves over what is now the corner of Rue Montauban and Rue du Consulat.

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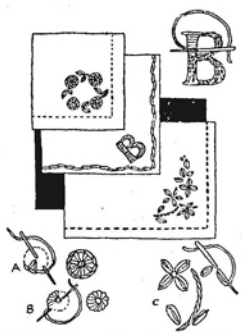
WENDY'S LITTLE DRESSMAKERS

Pretty Handkerchiefs As Presents

Several Wendy girls have asked for ideas for trimming dainty little handkerchiefs, so we hope they will like the three notions we have worked out this week.

A handkerchief makes a useful present, which need cost only a few pence; but all the stitches must be as tiny and neat as possible, otherwise the gift will look cheap and clumsy.

Lawn is a splendid material to use, and you will need a piece about



Ideas for pretty handkerchiefs which will make splendid presents. Dressmaker tells you all about them.

nine and a half inches square. The first handkerchief sketched has an ordinary hem about a quarter of an inch deep, and is trimmed in one corner with a tiny wreath embroidered in simple stitches. Use stranded embroidery thread—two threads will be enough.

To mark out the wreath, draw round a penny placed in the corner; then place the uncut end of a pencil on the line and draw round that, to give you one of the flower-shapes. Four or five similar pencil-sized circles will complete the wreath, with lazy-daisy stitches between the flowers to suggest leaves. You can do the flowers in buttonhole stitch, like the Diagram A; or you can work them in broderie anglaise, like Diagram B. To do broderie anglaise, pierce a tiny hole in the centre of the circle, and work over and over the edge all round, as indicated in the Diagram. Pink, yellow, lavender and blue flowers, with soft green leaves between, will make a sweet little wreath; but of course you can work it in the shades you prefer.

The second handkerchief is trimmed with an embroidered initial. Pencil it in, and go over it with tiny running stitches, as shown in the little diagram; this makes a nice padding for the satin stitch embroidery with which you will complete it. Turn in the hem, and sew it with running stitches about an eighth of an inch long; then run another thread in and out of these stitches, to give a pretty cord-like seam.

Running-stitches in coral thread are used for the hem of the third handkerchief, which would look nice in pale pink lawn. The wee posy in the corner is worked in lazy-daisy stitches, in groups of four or five for each flower. Do these in coral thread, with yellow for the centres, and pale green for the stems. Green lazy-daisy stitches here and there suggest the leaves.

WENDY'S DRESSMAKER.

HULLO! HOLLY CALLING!

I find it rather difficult to speak about myself, because, although I look such a bold, prickly tree, I am quite shy. I have brothers and sisters all over the world, in tropical and temperate regions, and for long years I have been used as a symbol of friendship, health and good will. Long before I was chosen to decorate your houses at Christmas, the Romans used to send sprigs of holly to their friends during the Saturnalia—a kind of harvest feast in honour of Saturn, the god of seed-sowing. Perhaps I was taken as an emblem of friendship because I am ever-green.

That part of myself I call my soul, and my soul is just as important as my body, the tree.

I grow flexible branches which are used for whip handles and walking sticks and as my wood is hard and durable, I am useful for cog-wheels. I am also used for inlay work on account of my greenish white colour, and I am forced to do something else of which I am not proud. I catch birds! It is a horrible thing for a tree with a soul like mine to do, but you will see for yourselves that I cannot help it. My little tender shoots are collected, prepared, and made into birdlime, which is used to trap the smaller birds. For in these shoots is hidden a sticky substance and man has turned this to his own unkind purpose.

My red berries contain juices that are sometimes used in medicine, I am used as a decorative tree in gardens nearly all over the world, and the farmer loves me because I make a good hedge. I send you the wishes of which I am the symbol—friendship, health and good will! But please don't blame me for the bird-catching! Good-bye!

THE BILLY BOYS' WORKSHOP

How to Make A Useful Footstool

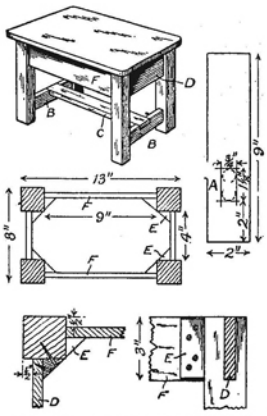
This strong footstool will be found very useful in the home. The top which measures fourteen inches by nine inches, is cut from deal, three-quarters of an inch thick. Plane both sides of the wood, plane the edges square, and round off the four corners.

For the legs you need a piece of two-inch square wood, a little over three feet long. Saw off four pieces, each exactly nine inches long. At a distance of two inches from the bottom of each leg, make a slot three-quarters of an inch deep, for a mortice joint. Mark out the position of this slot as shown at A, and, with a five-eighths inch centre-bit, make the two holes as indicated. Carefully chisel out the wood not required, leaving a clean-cut slot which should just fit the end of a one and a half-inch by three-quarters inch batten.

The two lower side rails B. B. are five and a half inches long and each has a slot one and a half inches wide and five-eighths of an inch deep, cut in the centre of the top edge to take the ends of the centre rail C. This rail is thirteen and three-quarters inches long by one and a half inches wide, and should be planed to a thickness of five-eighths of an inch.

Two pieces of half-inch thick wood, measuring four inches by three inches, form the top end pieces D. Before fixing these, glue the ends of the parts B into the slots in the legs.

You will now require eight pieces of triangular section wood, each two and three-quarters inches long. Take four of these wedge-shape pieces and glue them to the inside corners between the ends D and the



You can make a strong footstool like the one sketched if you carefully follow Carpenter's instructions, and study the diagrams.

legs, as shown at E. E. After the glue has set, screw these wedge-pieces in position.

The two sides, F. F. are nine inches long by three inches wide, and are fixed in the same way as the parts D. The ends of the cross-piece C are glued and screwed into the slots in the battens B. B. The top of the stool is fixed by six screws, one being driven into the centre of each leg and one into each side piece F. Countersink the holes for these screws, fill up afterwards with plastic wood, and, when this has set hard, chisel it flush with the stool top.

After smoothing the wood all over with a glasspaper block, give the stool a coating of dark oak varnish stain.

THE HUT CARPENTER.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTION

Another name for head is "pate." It you added this word to the letter S, you made the word "spate"—which means, as I told you, a heavy flood in a mountain stream. Full solution of the puzzle:

ACROSS.

1. Of great consequence (Important)
9. Fly aloft (Soar)
10. Title of an Arab prince (Emir)
11. Behold! (Lo)
12. Negative (No)
13. Historical period (Era)
16. Encountered (Met)
17. Hidden word (Spate)
21. Always (Aye)
23. Opposite to right (Left)
26. Lady of the house (Dame)
29. Used in a rowing boat (Oar)
31. Boy's name (abbreviated) (Dan)
33. Animal with a hump (Dromedary)

DOWN.

1. Island (Isle)
2. Tract of heather-grown land (Moor)
3. Father (Pa)
4. Substance from which metal is extracted (Ore)
5. Light meal (Tea)
6. Part of verb 'to be' (Am)
7. Number (Nine)
8. A good horse will do this (Trot)
14. Because (As)
15. A month (May)
16. Pronoun (Me)
18. Tap (Pat)
19. Boy's name (abbreciated) (Ted)
20. Trudge (Plod)
22. Contradict (Deny)
24. Spick of corn (Ear)
25. To and .... (Fro)
27. Girl's name (Ada)
28. Spoil (Mar)
30. You and I (We)

TINK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

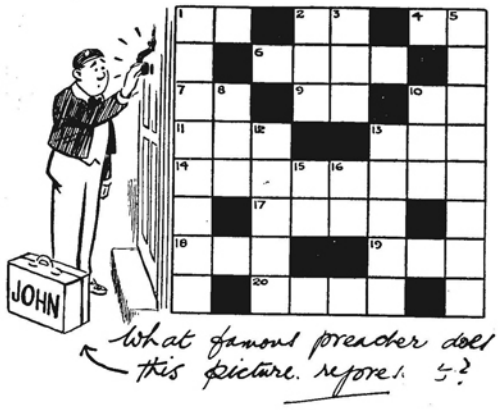
I wonder whether the picture beside this week's puzzle will suggest to you the name of a famous Scottish preacher and reformer? He was born in 1505, but, although he lived so many years ago, I think most of you must have heard of him. His surname is not spelt in the way the picture suggests, but it is pronounced the same. The name is hidden in the puzzle. Clues:

ACROSS.

1. Therefore
2. Way of the wind
4. War-time decoration (abbreviated)
6. First part of hidden name
7. Preposition
9. As far as
10. Baby's "thank you"
11. Small rug
13. Tree
14. Commending
17. Second part of hidden name
18. Fade away
19. Blunder
20. Cries.

DOWN.

1. Sudden panic and flight
2. Denial
3. Which person?
5. War-horses
8. Name for a sailor
10. Metal
12. Carries off
13. Fastens
15. Preposition
16. Same as 1 across



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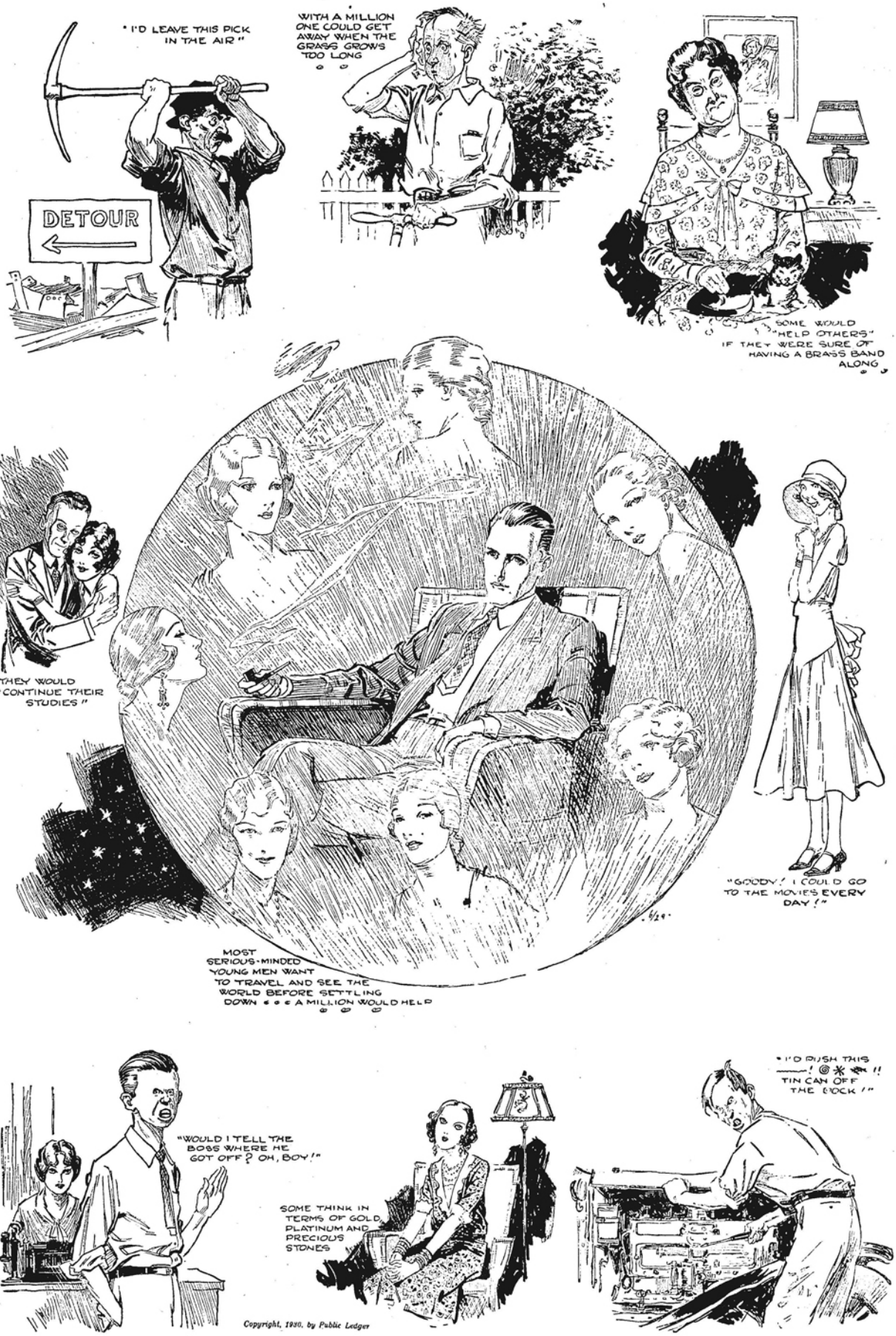
What They'd Do With a Million

VIGNETTES OF LIFE
By J. NORMAN LYND



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Seven Days make one week—BOVRIL Makes one Strong

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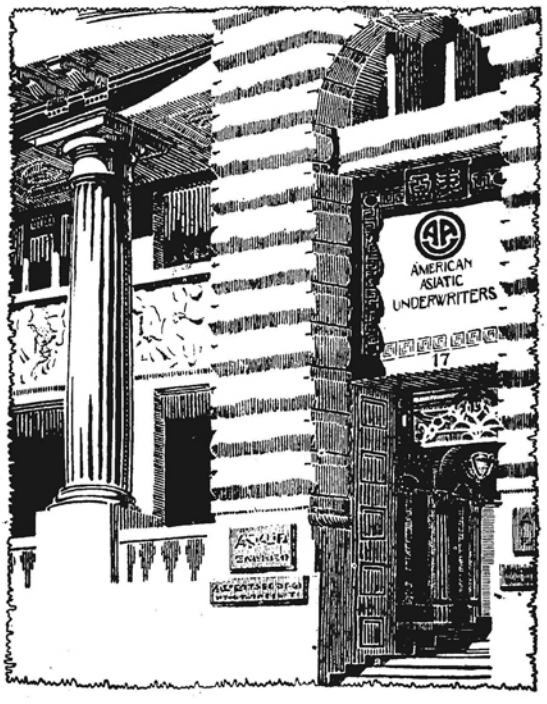

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